



# The Antiquary.



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## Shakespeare's Autobiography in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

By the late WILLIAM HENTY.

**T**IS held by some critics that the first rough sketch of this play was made as early as 1592. If so it seems inconsistent with the report of its being prepared under the direction of Queen Elizabeth, and of its being then finished in a few weeks. May this be reconciled by the supposition that the autobiographical part was prepared at the above early period and then afterwards made use of with the addition as ordered by the Queen and fitted together in its full shape?

The play of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* was written, it is said, in the year 1599, when the author would be thirty-five years old, seventeen years after his marriage. In this he has introduced more of the colour of Stratford life than in any other play. The beginning of it concerns his own personal biography, as a party in the deer adventure. The locality is evidently Stratford, though disguised as Windsor, with the addition of some of its surroundings. The characters, or at least their names, may be assumed to be all from Stratford. Shallow and his cousin Slender are at once identified, as real personages, with the events connected with Shakespeare in which they took a part hitherto little understood, but which it is believed will now be made plain.

Dr. Caius (the apothecary, doubtless of Stratford) and Dr. Evans, the Master of the College, are readily distinguished. It is evidently intended by Shakespeare that we should find his own early life in this play. Mistress Anne is brought in, and our interest is raised by her beauty, her fortune, and her simplicity

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of manners. Then Fenton, her lover, narrates his courtship, which is carried through and completed. As all these circumstances exemplify and tally with Shakespeare's character in his own early career, there seemed to be little wanting except some partially concealed key by means of which we were to perceive that William Fenton and sweet Anne Page were designed to be the representatives of William Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway. From that discovery it followed that the plot in which they are made to take part is almost wholly autobiographical. The proofs are both direct and circumstantial. The direct proof is that Shakespeare put palpably his own statement, and I suppose we may call it his defence, into the mouth of Falstaff respecting the deer story. In this he shows no compunction or concealment, in replying to Shallow, but exhibits perfect freedom in style of address consistent as that is with his part in the affair as now fully known, and has already been detailed at length. The introduction of the scene of the lad William, when put under examination by his Stratford schoolmaster, the name of Page being of course imaginary, points directly to the identification of himself to bring him in *propria persona* before the reader. The episode is beside the action of the play and can have no other object but this.

One main suggestion of the identification of the characters came of course from the identity of the Christian names William and Anne. Then the mention of Anne's fortune, a suggestion which I remembered was made by Theobald, seemed to be an allusion to a special bequest from her grandfather, and the thought arose that that would prove a clue on the chance of finding such a will, but the search has unfortunately not proved successful, as the name of the maternal grandfather cannot be ascertained. The date of such a will, if it exists, would be somewhere after the year 1556, the year of Anne's birth. The next great point was the particularity with which the wart on the eye was dwelt on as indicating some special purpose.

*Quickly.*—Troth, sir, all is in his hands above but, notwithstanding, Master Fenton, I'll be sworn on a book she loves you—have not your worship a wart above your eye?

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*Fenton.*—Yes, marry, have I; what of that?

*Quickly.*—Well, thereby hangs a tail,—good faith it is such another Nan; but I detest an honest maid as ever broke bread: We had an hour's talk of that wart. I shall never laugh but in that maid's company. But indeed she is given too much to allicholy and musing. . . .

*Fenton.*—... Hold, there's money for thee—let me have thy voice in my behalf—if thou seest her before me, commend me.

*Quickly.*—Will I? i' faith, that we will, and I will tell your worship more of the wart the next time we have confidence, and of other wooers.

Resorting, as my best resource, to a photograph of the Chandos portrait by the Stereoscopic Company, I found it led to a disappointment, inasmuch as, though there was a mark on the right eye, it did not indicate sufficiently a wart. On consulting an artist photographer, he decided that this mark on the right eye was a defect of the photograph, resulting from a speck of dirt, or other matter, on the negative. This point would perhaps be hardly worth notice here, except to prevent disappointment and prejudice to others, as the reader might think that a photograph must necessarily be a correct representation of the original.

Having then learnt that the picture itself was in the National Portrait Gallery, I was confirmed on examining it in the opinion given that there was nothing to warrant the projection shown in the photograph on the right eye, but that on the left eye there was a perceptible mark or wart, although from the unfinished work of the painter—a fact first pointed out by Sir Joshua Reynolds—it was not very distinct. I leave this to speak for itself, as many critics will of course be sure to make their observations. I then came to the great correcting test—the portrait in the Stratford Museum (which I had not then seen), which may be regarded as a recent proof from the comparatively short time it has been placed before the world as an authentic work. Its history is most curious. It came from the family of the late Mr. Hunt, the well known solicitor and antiquary of Stratford, whose ancestors were doubtless contemporaneous with the friends of Shakespeare's family. Mr. Hunt could personally trace or prove its possession in his ancestor's family for above one hundred years. When brought to light amongst a large collection of old pictures and lumber in Mr. Hunt's

house in the year 1860, it was found to have been painted over and evidently disguised at some early period, a circumstance recalling the dark times of Stratford, when plays were absolutely prohibited, heightening the impression of the severity which gradually spread over the country against the profession, during which so many memorials of Shakespeare's life, perhaps even his own manuscripts and his correspondence may, in all probability have disappeared. It was cleaned and restored, and has since been in the custody of the Stratford authorities, a most liberal present from Mr. Hunt. It bears every mark of authenticity—its dress the same as that of the monumental bust and the contour of the face resembling it, as if, as I cannot but believe, it was used by Johnson, the sculptor, to help in the preparation of the bust as we now see it. Forbearing further detail, I now ask attention to the great test of its faithfulness—viz., the wart on the eye. It is not a case of accident or probability—it is a coincidence of the most decided character. It could not have been fabricated, and it is reasonable to think that its position could only have been pointed to and enforced on the painter's notice by the poet as a memento to prove the biographical allusions in the play.

With so much of identification, other proofs suggested themselves with rapidity. The Stratford names Herne and Brome (the latter the assumed name of Ford in the first folio); Page (he lived in Henley Street), Ford, Dr. Caius, Bardolph, the Grammar School, and Sir Hugh Evans (the master). Shakespeare's practice also as versifier, stated by Aubrey, his assertion of righteous, or as we should now say, honourable, intentions towards his bride to repel insinuations, which doubtless had been thrown out by some—the consent of the mother, but not of the father, for he had died before their marriage—his asserted gentle manners—the statement put, too, into the mouth of Anne, "gentle master Fenton," all confirmed the impression which had gathered strength till it became irresistible.

It would be hardly right to pass over the mention of this newly-discovered portrait without further reference to its history, which is of a peculiar and romantic character. It

has been by the critics both praised and blamed, and been the subject of much surmise as to its origin, its character, and value. The description, when first discovered, and put under examination by the picture dealer, Mr. Collins, of Bond Street, in 1860, states that "the face was then covered with hair, having a large beard, and being otherwise disfigured," but Mr. Collins strongly suspected that underneath the paint there was another picture. He therefore removed the covering part of it in the presence of many witnesses, Mr. Hunt himself, and the vicar of Stratford and others, and discovered beneath "an admirable portrait of Shakespeare." It was afterwards by request publicly exhibited by Mr. Collins, in London, with the following announcement:—

*Portrait of Shakespeare.*—"A portrait of Shakespeare, painted on canvas, three-quarter life size, which has been in the family of W. O. Hunt, Esq., town clerk of Stratford-upon-Avon, for a century, has recently been put into the hands of Mr. Simon Collins, of Somerset Street, Portman Square, London, who, after removing the dirt, damp, and re-paint, by which it was obscured, has brought to light what he pronounces to be a 'genuine portrait of the immortal bard.'"

The picture bears a remarkable resemblance to the bust in the chancel of Stratford Church, according to the description of it before it was painted white, at the request of Malone, in 1793—viz., the eyes being of a light hazel, and the hair and beard auburn; the dress consisted of a scarlet doublet, over which was a loose black gown without sleeves. This dress calls to mind the remark made by Mr. Wheler, in his *History of Stratford-upon-Avon*, of the probability of a picture being in existence from which the monumental bust was taken, which suggestion Mr. Wivell quotes and appears to adopt. This picture came into the hands of its present owner, W. O. Hunt, Esq., through his father from his grandfather, William Hunt, Esq., to whom it probably passed with some other old paintings in the purchase of his house from the Clopton family in 1758. The house had then been uninhabited for several years, since the death of its former owner and occupier, Edward Clopton, Esq. (nephew of Sir Hugh Clopton), which took place in

1753. The following is a description of the house by another hand:—

"A large house somewhat modernized on the outside, but containing within numerous rooms that not only retain their ancient character, but some in the upper stories filled with what has been supposed to be lumber, untouched for considerably more than a century. This house is the residence of W. O. Hunt, Esq., whose family have possessed it for nearly a century and a half, having originally purchased it from the Cloptons' lineal descendants, some of whom were contemporaneous with Shakespeare."

This writer, however, disputes the authenticity of this portrait—which was one found amongst the supposed lumber above described—and in the vaguest manner "hazards the conjecture" that it was a painting made "in some way or other" for the procession in 1769.

Another critic (whose name I will not mention) adds as follows:—"The picture, as I think, has no merit of any kind, not even that of age. It is a modern daub—possibly a tavern sign—a 'Shakespeare's head,' probably made up for a freak or some purpose connected with the Jubilee." In opposition to these objectors, I will begin by quoting the remarks of a favourable character. In this respect some have exalted and some depreciated its merits as a painting; but its artistic merit or want of merit adds little to the proof of its authenticity, except we adopt the suggestion made by some that it might have been painted by Richard Burbage, Shakespeare's greatest friend, who it is known painted portraits of other actors, one of which is now at Dulwich. One writer observes, that "the artist has succeeded in making the most pleasing portrait of Shakespeare extant." Another says "it is a very good suggestion of the face of Shakespeare, save for the want of power and indeed vacuity."

What this critic refers to is probably the steady almost drooping eyelids, but in that respect it might be compared to the Chandos portrait, or rather to the steady fixed gaze in other contemporary portraits now in the National Gallery, such as Raleigh, &c. But besides these, the testimony of Mr. Collins, the professional picture restorer, should

weigh much in its favour, who, on discovering the under painting, exclaimed in the words before mentioned that it was "a genuine portrait of the immortal bard."

The other objections which it is necessary to dispose of are, first—

"That it is a copy made from the bust." I have already mentioned the anticipation of Messrs. Wheler and Wivell, that there would be found another picture which Gerald Johnson would stand in need of, to enable him to complete his bust, made seven years after death.

Presuming, as I do, that he had before him a cast of the poet's face, and, as I have elsewhere mentioned, taken so long after death as almost to amount to disfigurement, the colours of the features, the beard, the hair, and the dress, which he endeavoured to imitate, must still be supplied from another source, and a portrait would be the best means. The scarlet colour of the dress of the portrait was till then without precedent, and Johnson adopted it, but did not surely invent it. If the painter did really make out his picture by taking the bust as his model he must have been a person of no mean talent, notwithstanding what some of the critics have thought. The mouth, instead of being open as in the bust, is well formed, with a pleasing expression, the eyes are mild and gentle, not, as in the bust, open and staring; and (in the language of another critic), "In the face lies the main evidence. Shakespeare has in the portrait a nose in good harmony with the rest of the face, not short and insignificant as in the bust." The next imaginary objection made is, that it was painted for some performance or figure in the great Jubilee of 1769. The statement of the late Mr. Hunt was that it had been in his family's possession for above a century, which would take back the ownership beyond the Jubilee. Of course the disguised covering of paint must have been done (if these critics are correct) after, and not before, that event, says the critic, for a "freak." But what possible reason could there be for hiding an "admirable portrait of Shakespeare," or an admirable portrait of any one. If acquired by Mr. Hunt in that state it would have been known to him as Shakespeare's portrait, and the name could not well be lost, and yet he

stated that his family had so disregarded the subject of the painting that it had been used as a target by the juveniles of the family. Surely, then, we may disregard such futile inventions. I hold, as I have already said, that it was painted from the life. That after the poet's death, and after Gerald Johnson had finished his bust, it was disguised in the manner indicated to avoid remarks on the part of Stratford friends, who were opposed to the drama and its adjuncts. But I think I have added the most striking affirmative proof of its genuineness in the existence of the wart on the eye, a most happy discovery, which will surely dispose of all adverse criticism.

It is a rather singular incident that, after my paper was written out, I found on looking over an anonymous work styled, "Footsteps of Shakespeare," a detection of the identity of Fenton and Anne Page with Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway. But the writer passes it over briefly, whilst hurrying on to his argument to show by a multitude of proofs that Shakespeare was put apprentice to a doctor. His writing, therefore, would not be likely to attract attention. He had, of course, not noticed the allusions to the wart in the eye, without the discovery of which I should certainly not have prosecuted my inquiries.

It is a disappointment to myself, as well as to my readers, that I am unable to insert or refer to a photograph of the Stratford painting. The one known as Bedford's, which circulates largely at Stratford, could not well have been correctly taken. It is erroneous in two respects; it omits the wart on the eye, and the folding of the hair is different. I hope he may give us a renewed one. My own difficulties have been great in my efforts to obtain a good photograph; but I need not allude further to them. I will here summarize the important incidents which the discovery appears to denote and authenticate.

1st. The prominent position in neighbouring society held by Anne Hathaway and her family.

2nd. Her attractiveness, from her beauty, and her sweet voice and character.

3rd. Her fortune and property, asserted by her father (Page), and confirmed by Anne

and Fenton (Shakespeare), with explicitness and candour.

4th. Shakespeare's own high position by his birth (as I am a gentleman) advanced impliedly as superior to that of Anne.

5th. His gay life and spirits up to his eighteenth year.

6th. His impecuniosity at the time of his courtship ("a man of no having").

7th. His talents for verse-making.

8th. His righteous suit—*i.e.*, their betrothal and subsequent marriage.

9th. An express consent given by the mother to the engagement.

10th. The happy life of the pair since their marriage.

There may be noticed an argument against the assumption that Shakespeare was lame, implied by some critics, since he is credited here with the accomplishments of "capering" and "dancing."



## The Roman Villa at Wingham, Kent.

By C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

**A**S but little public notice has been taken of Mr. George Dowker's researches at Wingham, a few remarks will be acceptable to the antiquarian circles of the kingdom, many from which will doubtless be anxious to see and judge for themselves the remarkable remains which have already been brought to light. Winter, however, is almost upon us; and the Roman villa will be covered up to protect the tender tessellated work from the frost; but in a visit to Wingham there is far more to see and to think of than the villa itself; and, in the uncertainty of our climate, the winter months may be even more favourable than those of summer for seeing the country, which deserves to be studied, with the villa and its immediate surroundings. Wingham itself (full of mediæval memories and remains), stands in a somewhat central position among the sites of extensive Roman and Saxon populations, which, more than any district in the county, perhaps in entire England, have exercised the learning and antiquarian experience of many in the past

and present generations. To say that Wingham is somewhere about midway between Canterbury and Sandwich and Richborough, is enough to prove the hallowed seat of the *Genius Loci*, looking over a wide expanse inspiring historical recollections, and suggestive of what may yet lie buried to reward the explorations of scientific inquirers.

The Adisham Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, is the nearest point of approach, the distance being only about two and a half miles. From Canterbury to Adisham, and a little beyond, lie the sites of Saxon cemeteries which furnished Bryan Faussett with some of the richest and rarest materials for his *Inventorium Sepulchrale*; also the *Archæologia* and *Archæologia Cantiana*, with the equally valuable results of excavations made by Lord Albert Conyngham, and Mr. Godfrey Faussett. Beyond Wingham, on the right, lie Ash, Eastry, Wodensborough, and other places equally memorable for Saxon sepulchral remains, and associated with the names of Boys, the historian of Sandwich, Rolfe, his grandson, Akerman, and others, among the latest of whom was Planché, who, at Ash, while residing with his son-in-law, wrote the readable, amusing, and instructive volume called *A Corner of Kent*. On the left, about midway between Wingham and Reculver, is Sarre, where Mr. John Brent discovered and successfully explored (by the pecuniary aid of the Kent Archæological Society), the important Saxon burial-place so well described and illustrated by the explorer in the *Archæologia Cantiana*; and so well exemplified by the collections safely preserved in the Charles Museum at Maidstone. Not far beyond are Minster and Osengal, which have furnished such valuable contingents to our Saxon stores. Reculver lies on the remote left, within a half-day's walk; and equally approachable, in front, is Richborough, where, in the immediate vicinity of the *castrum*, Mr. Dowker, Mr. Harris, and myself, last year, made a close survey; and arrived at the conclusion that there might be expected to be found lapidary inscriptions, which there is every reason to believe lie safely concealed, to reward some future explorer by throwing further light on the history of this important place. Such are some of

the attractions among which Wingham is centred.

The villa is on the western side of the village, on the lower slope of a large, open field, called the Vineyard, below which, on the north, runs a stream. Flanking this stream, but at some little distance, will be noticed a slight embankment, raised, no doubt, to protect the villa from floods. The Vineyard had long been known to Mr. J. B. Sheppard as the probable site of a Roman building or buildings, from fragments of tiles, pottery, and coins continually ploughed up. It remained for Mr. Dowker to probe the ground and make excavations, which soon led to the discovery of the apartment visited, in the summer, by the Kentish Archaeological Society, under the guidance of Mr. Dowker. Canon Scott-Robertson, the Secretary, at once seconded Mr. Dowker's views and exertions; and the result is the discovery of what may turn out to be a spacious building, or, possibly, more buildings than one.

The chief portion excavated discloses three rooms on as many levels. The lowermost, that referred to as visited by the Society, being a bath, not only paved with white and dark tesserae, but with a similar coating upon the walls—a very unusual mural ornamentation—but not unique. Another instance is shown in Mr. Artis's "Durobrivæ Identified," in a building at Chaster-ton, near Caistor, in Northamptonshire. This is in small white tesserae. The other apartments, on the east, are paved with white and dark tesserae in elegant patterns of stars, squares, and frets. Upon the left, or north of these were rooms warmed by a hypocaust, the structure of which is clearly shewn, the floorings at some remote period having been removed. As Mr. Dowker has prepared views and plans of all that has been as yet laid open, for the *Archæologia Cantiana*, a minute description is not called for from me, but I may make a few brief remarks.

Like the villa at Morton, in the Isle of Wight, and like many more, this at Wingham must have been tenanted for some time after its Roman occupiers had left. The hypocaust channel or flue leading to the furnace was filled up with masonry; and upon the uppermost pavement lay a large millstone, while the central portion of the pavement of this

room is worn as it would be by continual sweeping. There is, moreover, an absence of the numerous miscellaneous objects usually found in Roman buildings conjectured to have perished by some sudden calamity. Only two coins have been found; the one a small brass of Constantine; the other a large brass of Antoninus Pius, which calls for special attention. It is much worn by long circulation, and is perforated to be worn as an ornament, just as Roman coins are found among pendent ornaments in Saxon graves. To the Saxon period, therefore, I think we may assign the latter days of this villa; and this is also Mr. Dowker's opinion. It would be strange, indeed, if the Saxons did not utilize the substantial Roman buildings which they found overspreading the land.

I have stated that Mr. Dowker is preparing an illustrated Paper on the villa. This renders further remarks from me at present uncalled for, beyond an expression of grateful acknowledgment of the hearty and liberal co-operation with Mr. Dowker, of Mr. Robinson, the tenant, and of Earl Cowper, the landlord.

[Subscriptions for the future excavations will be thankfully received by Mr. George Dowker, of Stourmouth, near Wingham, and may be sent also to our office.—Ed.]



### Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley.

**T**WO of the three members of the Hungerford family, in whom it has been before suggested originated the peculiar legends which attach to Farley Castle, have been already treated of in the pages of this Magazine,\* and we now come to take into consideration a few facts relating to the third and last apparently implicated person, Sir Walter Hungerford—"Sir Walter of Farley," as he is sometimes familiarly called.

The knight of whom we are about to speak was the eldest son of the executed Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury. The family pedigrees agree in making him born of Lord Hungerford's first wife, Susan Danvers; but

\* ANTIQUARY, vol. ii. p. 233; vol. iv. pp. 111 and 249.

the inscription written beneath an existing portrait describes Sir Walter as being aged forty-two in 1574.\* If that statement is correct, he must have been born of Alicia Sandys, Lord Hungerford's second wife, whom he married in 1527. However it may have been, Sir Walter must, at any rate, have been quite young at the time of his father's execution in 1541. The blemish cast upon the family name by the crimes with which Lord Hungerford was charged, banished his son from notice for awhile; and the first we hear of him is in 1552, when Edward VI. made him a grant of certain lands, &c.† On the 24th of May, 1554, Queen Mary gave him, in reward for his "various services," a further grant of the lands, &c., forfeited by his late father, and amongst these "the manor and castle of Farley."‡ So the Hungerfords held again their ancestral home, and Walter had a respectable estate to boast of. He now seems to have lost no time in taking a wife, as, but a fortnight after obtaining the grant of Farley, he married Anne Basset. One Robert Swyfte, writing from London to the Earl of Shrewsbury, under date of 11th June, 1554, thus describes the wedding:—

On Thursday last was married at Richmond, Basset the Queen's maid, to Mr Hungerfurthe, son and heir to Lord Hungerfurthe, at which day the Queen shewed herself very pleasant, commanding all mirth and pastime.§

However, this marriage, celebrated as it was under such favourable auspices, must have been of short duration, as four years later, on the 5th of July, 1558,|| the Queen made Walter another grant, in consideration of his then marriage with Anne, one of the daughters of Sir William Dormer of Ascot, from whom, eleven years afterwards—namely, in 1569, he was divorced.¶

\* Engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wills*.

† Inquis. P.M. 6. Jas. I., Pt. II. No. 159. ‡ Ibid.

§ "His. MSS. Comm. App. to 6th Report," p. 450b. The words there stand: "son and heir unto Lord Hungerfurthe's son and heir,"—the words "son and heir" are repeated clearly by mistake; the marriage of Lord Hungerford's grandson, in 1554, is absurd!

|| See Inquis. P.M., 6 Jas. i. pt. ii. Pat. Roll.

¶ By Anne Dormer Sir Walter had four children: Edward, who died young; Susan, who married (1) Michael Earnley (2) J. Mervyn, and (3) Sir Carew Reynell; Lucy, who married (1) Sir John St. John, and (2) Sir Anthony Hungerford of Blackbourton; and Jane, who married Sir J. Karne.

Amongst the Domestic Series of State Papers for the reign of Elizabeth, are two letters written by Lady Hungerford, early in 1570, in which she speaks of the result of this divorce suit, and of her domestic affairs. The first of these letters is addressed to her sister Jane, who had married the Duke of Feria, and was residing in Spain; it runs thus:—

I wryt unto your grase about the ende of y<sup>e</sup> last mounthe of Febuary, which I truste er this time is com unto your grasses handes. Y<sup>e</sup> effecte therof was how sentence hathe passed w<sup>t</sup> me, y<sup>e</sup> last tearme, and how much I am bound to my Aunte Haringtone, and to my Unkell Fitswillems, or eles I shoulde have bin delayed still, I wot not how longe.

Also how Mr Hungerforde is in y<sup>e</sup> Flete and ther will remaine becawes he will nether geve me any living, nor yet pay me never apeny of my charges, which is two hundred pounds, and fite, that he is alrede condemned in; so y<sup>t</sup> I am hoples of any thing to be gotten at his handes. . . .

I truste from hensforthe you shall not be so longe w<sup>out</sup> lettres from me as heartfore you have bin, having no mistruste but y<sup>t</sup> you will waye how many perplexities I have hade, and in what great messeres I hade been in, iff your grassyowes goodnis had not holpen me. God requite it unto you. . . .

I beseeke your good grase to geve my cossen Thurlande thanks for me, and also his good and vertuos mother [from] whom I have reserved great comforte in hur compeny, for in moste of all my troubles, and sutes allwayes when I was in Londane, she was my companyone and ever w<sup>t</sup> me. . . . Touching my children of whom I know you are desirewes to hear of, I can say but littell for I am so cut off from them that I am as a stranger unto them contrary to all reasone or nature, which I must suffer, praying God to bles them and make them all his servantes; for other goo<sup>d</sup> than by prayer can I not do them. I hear they are very evell youssed, and no bringing up they have. Well, God comforte and helpe them!

My hope and truste is your grase, w<sup>th</sup> my Lordes grase, and your dear sone are in good helthe, which I pray God moste longe to continue, w<sup>th</sup> increas of muche honer and endles felissette.—from Etherope the xx day of March [endorsed 1570.]

Your humble and  
obedient sister during  
life

ANNE HUNGERFORDE.\*

[addressed]

To y<sup>e</sup> Right Honorable the  
Duches of Ferya her grase  
these at Suffarn.

Lady Hungerford's second letter is dated from the Savoy, five days after that just recited. It is addressed "To my very frende Mystres Dorothe Essex, attending y<sup>e</sup> Duches

\* The letter is preserved amongst the State Papers, [Domestic] Eliz., Add. vol xviii. No. 121.

of Ferya, w<sup>t</sup> sped at [ ] in Spaine." In this letter we shall see that the writer enters more fully into the details of her law suit with Sir Walter, and her impoverished condition, than she does in writing to her sister, from whom she has, it seems, purposely hidden the nature of some of the charges brought against her. Lady Hungerford writes:—

My dear Essex.—I have reseeded divers letters from you, and also from hur grase which I confes hath bin slacly ansswered, and, as I hope to be saved, my troubles hathe bin so great, and my very wantes suche, that I have bin not my selfe, and indede I have not bin abell to write, nor send no whother. And I have had but small helpe of any saving my Aunte Haringtone, and Gardener. I have bin in that nesseite y<sup>t</sup> I have solde all my wering clothes, and my sadell clothe and suche linen as you knowe I had, and all to help me to mainttane my sute in lawe in clering me of myne inosence. And now I had sentance of my side, but Master Hungerforde will not pay my charges, nor yet geve me living, which y<sup>e</sup> lawe geves me, but he rather will li in the Flete, then to parte w<sup>t</sup> any peny of living w<sup>t</sup> me. O my dear Doll what endells messeres do I live in! O what frendes had I that this most wretchedly hath utterly caste me, and all mine, away. I am not abell to write y<sup>e</sup> one quarter of my troubles, which I have indured. Sir Walter Hungerforde, and his brother hath touched me w<sup>t</sup> iij. thinges, but I wolde in no case have y<sup>e</sup> Douches to know them for geving her grefe. The furst was, since you went, Aduortery; ye seckond, w<sup>t</sup> murder; y<sup>e</sup> iiij<sup>th</sup> that I wolde appoyssoned him vj. yeares agone. But all thes has fallen out to his shame, but I shall never recover it whilst I live, the greuf hathe bin, and is, suche to me, and mine necessetyes so that I fear I shall never be as I have byne. . . . My childrene I have not harde of them, this xii. months, and more;\* they are loste for wante of good plassing. Susane is, as I hear, clen spoiled. She has forgotten to rede, and her complexione clene gone w<sup>t</sup> an yech, and she hath skante to shefte hur w<sup>t</sup> all. Jane is w<sup>t</sup> a sempster in Marlborro very evel too. Surely I wer happy if God wolde take them out of this life, for they do so torment me that I wer happy so they wer dede.

Your childrene is in helthe, but they lowes ther time for lake of good bringing up. As God save me, if I had bin abell I wolde have had them, but alas God knowes I was not. It hathe spoiled me the wante of an howes all this while. For hear I live w<sup>t</sup> my father, & putes him to charge for mete and drinke, and myself uncontented. . . . The great troubles and wantes I have indured this to yeares has caused me that I kolde not do as I wolde. . . . Condem me not, becawes I have not written to hur Grase, nor you no oftener; for my sicknis and grete

troubles hath bine shuche that I was not abell to write, and I have none to write for me. Yea, if I sayde my wites hathe not bine mine none, I said but rite! . . . Well I wolde I had living that I might be owt of y<sup>e</sup> lawe, then I shulde have more lessure to write, and be at far more quietnys . . . O my good Doll, pray for me and cawes me to be prayed for, &c. . . . From y<sup>e</sup> Savoy the xxv day of Marche.

Your moste assured and  
dear frend, and mother  
in good will

A. HUNGERFORDE.

Sir Walter Hungerford was then nearly as bad a husband as his executed father. True, it does not appear that, like him, he used actual violence towards his wife, but his ill-treatment of her in another form was almost as brutal. We get an independent opinion on his character in some letters from Sir Francis Englefield written about this time. In one of these, addressed to Dorothy Essex, the writer, who is at Louvaine, says:—"You have doubtless heard how my Lady Hungerford's great suit has ended by sentence to her sufficient purgation, though neither sufficient for her recompense nor his punishment." Sir Francis, it seems by the same letter, had been advising Lady Hungerford to come and reside at Louvaine, and endeavouring to move her various friends and relations to find her in money sufficient for her proper maintenance, "till," as he puts it, "the justice of her cause be better heard, and that *great beast*, my cousin, compelled to recompense the injuries done her." In another letter, Sir Francis, writing to the Duchess of Feria, and speaking of Sir Walter's refusal to pay Lady Hungerford's costs, says, "such is her husband's miserable nature, that to save money he will lie in prison still." We learn from the inscription written beneath a portrait of Sir Walter Hungerford\*—which represents the knight mounted, and fully equipped for the chase—that at the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign (just after his second marriage) he was the champion huntsman of the day, and a fair type of the sporting man of the period—a characteristic which, even now, does not invariably tend to promote domestic happiness.

Lady Hungerford appears to have taken

\* As Lady Hungerford's marriage with Sir Walter took place in 1558, her eldest child cannot have been more than eleven years old when this letter was written.

\* In the possession of the Pollen family, at Rodbourne, near Malmesbury. A copy will be found in Canon Jackson's *Guide to Farleigh and Hungerford*, plate xviii.

Sir Francis Englefield's advice, and, as soon as possible, quitted England for the Continent. In October, 1571, her name appears amongst the list of English residents at Louvaine;\* and from Namur, in 1586, she wrote the following important letter to Secretary Walsingham, which can hardly fail to remind the reader of the complaint addressed by a former Lady Hungerford to Secretary Cromwell. We shall see by the letter that Lady Hungerford had just heard of the death of her only son, for whom she evidently bore a tender regard. The letter will also introduce us to some of Sir Walter's schemes, not very creditable to him, by which he has been endeavouring to defeat his legitimate children of their rightful inheritance:—

Right Honourable.—It is not unlyke but at the fyrst vewing, from whence and whome these come, you may (without having further perused theire contents) somewhat miset at my enterprise in derecting the same unto you, whose endevoures and labours, I am not ignorant, to be employed in publicke, and lttle in pryvate affayres, and therefore not to be molested wth their lykes. Yet I hope when you have discovered my intente and cause of this my writing, you will not only w<sup>t</sup> good and favorable instruction interperate my playne and symple meaning, but also pardon my boldnes, and what by ignorance may appear offensive herein.

Sir, so it is, that after having ben a long tyme visited—yea almost worne owt w<sup>th</sup> continuall sickness, and quyte overwhelmed w<sup>th</sup> such overthwartes as the condishion of my estate is subject unto, in the end when I hoped for better comfort, I received contrary to my expectacion, the dolefull newes (w<sup>th</sup> had ben by my frendes and servantes, in respect as they saye of my weake case, more then a yeaere kept from me) of the untymely death of my only sone, whom I accounted my cheife comfort, and an assured pillar for myne old age to have reposed upon, [so] that in this worlde my only joy is lost, and all hope of future comfort. And trewly the bewayling of his losse hath so perpled<sup>†</sup> me, that I rest wholly confused, and as a sorrowful mother cannot but much lament the being deprieved of so deare a childe, hartely wishing that y<sup>t</sup> had pleased God to have spared him and taken me.

But syth w<sup>th</sup> death there is no parcyallytie, nor to eschew y<sup>t</sup> eny remedy; and that against God's profounde and secrete judgements none may w<sup>th</sup> [out] deepe offence repine, I must be content and take patiently all he sendeth, and not suffer my selfe so far to be distracted w<sup>th</sup> bewayling his want, as that I should forgett my daughters, for whome I ought to be the more careful in respect their cases be harder then I thought, or they perhaps imagine. For I finde

theire fathers lands nothing so assuredly made unto them, but that yf he will suffer himselfe, w<sup>th</sup> evill instigation to be transported owt of the bandes of nature, and lymites of conscience, he may desire a means to defraude them of theire portion. And that there be such about him, more neere to him (who have no smal credit w<sup>th</sup> him) that desire he should so be, and he, too prone to yield in that behalfe to theire suggestions. I would I had no experience therof nor more then symple imagination to perswade me to beleve I am not theirein deseaved.

Wherfore to the end I may discharge the dewtye of a naturall and loving mother towards my children; and manifest to my frendes and theires, the affection and care I have of them, I have thought [it] expedient to advertise them to beware of the worste, and seeke by the helpe of theire frendes and allies (whereof I am bound to account yo<sup>r</sup> honor not the least) to prevent whatsoever theire father may be induced to practise against them for defeating them of theire right.

And albeit I can not so well and particularly instruct them by this means of wryting how to show the inconveniences that may ensue by not understanding theire own cases (w<sup>th</sup> is a matter most important both to my selfe and them) as I could by the relation of some, my truste servantes specyally and expresly assigned to that end and purpose, yet, considering the jelosye of that and this State . . . I have thought good to forbear the sending of suche for a tyme, at the least untill I am warrented so to do by yo<sup>r</sup> honors protection &c. . . . And in the mean [time, I] am bound to direct these to yo<sup>r</sup> honor w<sup>th</sup> the inclosed to the Countesse of Pembroke, of whom I have made choice to wryte in the manner, as you may see, to convey the inclosed to my children, as well for her fidelytee to her ma<sup>tye</sup> and the State, as also for her neere kindred and affection to myne,\* &c. . . . And that I may the better and spедier have yo<sup>r</sup> answer hereunto, or know yo<sup>r</sup> pleasure herein, I have willed my daughters to appoint some one to attend on you and sollicite the same. And yf herein I may finde the favor I desire, and they tast of the benefit I expect, I shall account my selfe much bounde to yo<sup>r</sup> honor for the one, and they rest by infinite obligations to acknowledge the other, by all dew thankes and services, w<sup>th</sup> hoping, and having no further to impeach you, w<sup>th</sup> my most hartye comendations, I kisse yo<sup>r</sup> hands, wyshing unto you all healthe and honor. From Namur, the 29 of March, 1589.

Yo<sup>r</sup> honors most affectionate  
and redy to serve you

A. HUNGERFORDE.

The Inquisition taken upon Sir Walter's death, shows us that at the very time of Lady Hungerford's writing the foregoing to Walsingham, her husband, by a number of indentures, made with his brother Edward, was dealing with his estates in a manner which would injuriously affect the inheritance of his legitimate children. In one of these

\* State Papers. Dom. Eliz., Add. 1571, vol. xix. No. 75.

† Wonder, from *miror*.

‡ Perplexed

\* This was the Countess of Pembroke (Mary Sidney) to whom Sir Philip Sidney dedicated his *Arcadia*.

deeds Sir Walter settles various lands upon his brother, with remainder to the heirs male of his own body "by any woman" he should "afterwards marry." There is strong ground for supposing that Sir Walter, when he caused these words to be inserted in the indenture, had in his mind some particular woman whom he *did* intend to marry, when circumstances permitted; and to this "woman" I think Lady Hungerford refers when she says that there are those about her husband, who have no small credit with him, that desire to defeat the interests of his lawful issue. Who this woman was we shall see by the following extract from Sir Walter's Will, made on the 14th of November, 1595.\* After desiring to be buried "in the chantry in Farley Castle, where my son was buried," and after leaving to his sister Mary† his "best ambling gelding" and his brooch "set with a great diamond in the midst, which," he says, "I wear in my hatt daily," he continues:—

Furder, I give *Margerie Brighte* my two farms in Upton Skidmore, &c., with all my flocks of sheepe, and all other cattle, and all my householde stuffe in Upton Skidmore, moveables and unmoveables, during her life, paying the old rent for it yearlie, upon the condition that she live unmarried, and put in sureties for the answering of my stocke, which I let her have, to mine exors, or mine heirs. If she do marrie, then I give her £20 a year, to be paid out of my manor of Winterbourne Stock, during her life. I give to Marie, the daughter of Margerie Brighte, £1000, to her marriage, soe that she marrie by the discretion of mine exors. or mine overseers, or else at her own choice after to have that money paid, and to have it out of my farm of Uphaven.

Thirteen months after making this will, Sir Walter died, and was buried as he desired to be, with his son at Farley, his tomb being thus inscribed:—"Tyme Tryeth Truth, quod Water Hungerford Knyght, Who Lyeth Here, And Edward Hys Sone. To G'ds Mercy In Whom He Strust For Ever.—Ano. Do. 1585, the VI. of Desb".‡

\* For the extract from Sir Walter Hungerford's will, as well as for other valuable suggestions and information, I am indebted to the Reverend Frederick Brown, F.S.A., of Beckenham, Kent.

† The wife, first, of James Baker, and secondly of Thomas Shaa.

‡ See Canon Jackson's *Guide to Farleigh Hungerford*, p. 38. The date refers to the death of Sir Walter's son. Lady Hungerford, it will be remembered, speaks of his having been dead a year or more in 1586. See before, p. 241.

In the person of Margerie Bright, then, it would seem we have the true cause of Sir Walter's unnatural treatment of his wife. How long Margerie had been his mistress we do not know, but there can be little doubt that Sir Walter was the father of her daughter Marie, to whom he left so handsome a marriage portion. By the kindness of the Reverend Frederick Brown I have been favoured with a copy of an entry in the Heralds' Visitation of Somerset, in 1623 (Harl. MSS.), which furnishes us with the important fact that one Roger Mawdley of Nunney, then living, had for his wife "*Margery, daughter of Brite, and relict of Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley.*" Sometime therefore, during the short period that elapsed between the time that Sir Walter made his will, and the time of his death, his former mistress became his lawful wife.

The Inquisition taken upon his, Sir Walter's, death, tells us that at his decease, his brother Edward "entered upon all his lands, &c.," and that afterwards the aforesaid Anne (Lady Hungerford), before claim to dower, viz., on the 22nd of September, 1597, disagreed to her jointure, and prosecuted her writ to recover her rightful dower against Sir Edward Hungerford, who was commanded to restore to her the "reasonable dower which fell to her of the freehold in Farley, Wellow, Telford, Rowley, and Wittenham." So Lady Hungerford finally defeated the machinations of her late husband and his instigators, and spent the remainder of her life in comfortable circumstances. She died, at Louvaine, in 1603.

At Sir Walter's death, in 1596, without lawful male issue, the Farley estates devolved, as it has before been said, upon his brother Edward, who was thus head of the house of Hungerford. The main line became extinct during the last century, after the estates had been squandered by one of the family known as the "spendthrift," who was lured to ruin by the temptations of the Court of Charles II. Stray members, however, of collateral branches still lingered on here and there for awhile, after the main line had become extinct; but they, too, are now passed away from us, so that we can close these papers with the satisfaction of knowing, that by singling out for consideration certain of

the Hungerfords whose actions have been more interesting than respectable, we shall not wound the feelings of any sensitive descendant of the family.

WILLIAM JOHN HARDY.



### Some Archaic Customs at Christmas Time.

**I**N the January number of this year's *Macmillan's Magazine*, Mr. Arthur J. Evans commenced a series of three articles on "Christmas and Ancestor Worship in the Black Mountains." So quaint and primitive are the Christmas ceremonies of these regions, so significantly do they tread upon the borderland of primitive life, that Mr. Evans justly concluded that they give us some very important types of early Aryan custom. And it is worth while, I think, turning again to these Papers by Mr. Evans, now that Christmas is coming round once more, and endeavouring to see whether any customs elsewhere are comparable with these Black Mountain customs, and are, therefore, referable to a primitive origin.

In the first place, then, let us see in what position the customs of Christmas time stand in reference to archaic society. I conceive that it first of all becomes necessary to detach the customs performed at the Christmas festival of Christianity from any inherent adhesion to this particular season or time; or, to get at the same idea from another standpoint altogether, what I mean is, that placing ourselves archæologically in the earliest Christian times, we can quite understand that the festival of Christmas would soon gather round it many customs, superstitions, and ceremonies which were too powerful to be abolished altogether, and which would survive, not as the every-day customs of primitive society, but as the special customs of the great festivals of the new Christian religion. The Church taught that certain times—Christmas, Easter, and so on—were specially kept apart for religious observances, and the people, always loth to

leave off the practices of their ancestors—always fearful of offending their old gods, who had done hitherto so much for them or against them—answered this teaching by adding to the Christian ceremonies certain ceremonies of their own, which had once been performed at various times during the year. Thus, I think, then, that by taking up the customs appertaining to such an important season as Christmas, we can pick out some items which are undoubtedly archaic in nature, and we can link them on archæologically to a phase of society which belongs to primitive man, and not to civilized man.

In the next place, it is necessary to consider what the effect of detaching customs performed at Christmas time from their special position as parts of the festival of Christmas, would be upon the comparison of the customs belonging to one people with those belonging to another. It is this, that while one people—say, for instance, those of the Black Mountains—have preserved some primitive customs at their modern Christmas festival, another people—say ourselves—might have preserved them as belonging to Easter, or Michaelmas, or simply as an isolated local custom or a popular superstition appertaining to no special period. If we fully grasp this important fact belonging to the study of comparative folk-lore, we shall find ourselves without surprise comparing the Black Mountain Christmas customs with English customs or superstitions belonging to other times of the year, or appertaining to no special time. Or, to put the whole question in its archæological position, the element of Christmas drops out altogether, and we come face to face with the survival of archaic customs.

In one sense this position makes the season we are now approaching of no value in the consideration of the subject we propose to touch upon; but in another sense this is not the case, for we learn how much the Church festivals helped to keep alive some of the most important customs of early society—we learn that when the light of Christianity burst upon the darkening days of Paganism, it did not tear up the old faiths and beliefs by the roots, but simply transferred them from the village temple to the house; from the recognized tribal ceremony to the house-

hold ceremony; from every-day custom to special custom; from men and women in their daily avocations of life, to children in the nursery.

There can be no question but that the ceremonies witnessed and described by Mr. Evans were ceremonies belonging to the ancient worship at the hearth—the worship of deceased ancestors. This worship, we know, begins far beyond primitive Aryan society. It is to be traced in more or less perfect form among many savage nations; and associated, too, with the same description of ritual, the same worship at the hearth, as is to be found among the survivals of primitive Aryan worship. One example of this is most curious, and relates to the burning of the yule-log. We all know the description of this given by Brand, Henderson, and other writers on English folk-lore. The hauling home of the log, and the lighting of it from the remnants of the last Christmas log, is the folk-lore representation of the ever-burning house-fire, which was rekindled once a year from the ever-burning village fire.

In modern times we have dropped the notion of the house-fire being ever-burning; though even this is still extant in some of the provincial districts of Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man. But the custom of rekindling the Christmas log from the remnant of the old log, the prohibition against giving out fire from the house on Christmas Day, both take us back unconsciously to the times of early society, "when the hearth was the first altar, the father the first elder, his wife and children and slaves, the first congregation, gathered together round the sacred fire."\* But how nearly the ritual of this early worship corresponds in successive stages of society, is best seen by a comparison of the yule-log custom of the Black Mountain people, with a custom appertaining to ancestor worship among a South African people. The yule-log of Christmas is here taken quite out of the category of Christmas customs, and unmistakably linked on to the religious ceremonies of primitive ancestor worship. Mr. Evans thus describes the Black Mountain custom:—

\* Max Müller's *Science of Religion*, p. 152.

The log duly felled, the house father utters a prayer, and placing it on his shoulders, bears it home to his yard, and leans it against the outer wall of the house, with the freshly-cut end uppermost—a point about which they are most rigorous. The other lesser logs, representing the different male members of the family, are now brought out and leant beside the *glavni badnjak*, as I found them on my arrival; and the house father as he set each log in succession against the house wall, had repeated the formula, *veseli badnji dan!* "A merry log day!"

Let us now turn to a custom of the Ovaherero tribe of South Africa in approaching their ancestors or deities. A dead chieftain has been buried in his house, which had consequently been deserted. But his relations, upon visiting the shrine, approached it as the abode of the ancestral deities. A fire "is made upon the old place of holy fire, and a sheep, slaughtered near it, of which persons of both sexes and all ages are allowed to eat."† Is not this the savage original of the Christmas feast? In the Black Mountains Mr. Evans tells us—

That the house elder looks out some animal—a pig, sheep, goat, or fowl—to be fed up for the Christmas feast, during the whole time that the feast lasts. Rich and poor alike do this; even the poorest families buying a chicken, if they have no stock of their own, as it would be a terrible misfortune not to be able, as they say, "to make the knife bloody for Christmas." On "Tuchni dan," or slaughter day, the third day before Christmas, the animal thus set apart is slaughtered by having its throat cut, is cleaned, and hung for Christmas morning.

And in English folk-lore this is represented by the Manx custom, which is, that on the 24th of December all the servants have a holiday, and after twelve o'clock at night they hunt the wren, kill it, and bury it with great formality.‡ Or applying the archæological law of the transference from one season to another of customs which once belonged to primitive society, the Irish idea that some animal must be killed on St. Martin's day, because "blood must be shed,"§ is the exact counterpart of the Black Mountain Christmas custom and the folk-lore survival in civilized society. So far then, the Black Mountain Christmas sacrifice and its parallel in English

\* South African *Folk-Lore Journal*, i. p. 62. Compare the Madagascar legend, told by Mr. Sibree, of the meeting of the cattle at the burial place of the chief, and the self-sacrifice of the fattest of them, *Folk-Lore Record*, vol. iv. p. 46.

† Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, i. 472.

‡ *Folk-Lore Record*, iv. p. 107.

folk-lore are types of a primitive Aryan custom. But the parallel runs much closer than this. The yule-log custom of the Black Mountain people is parallel to a log custom of the Ovaheréro in the worship of their ancestors. After the slaughter of the sheep, as noticed above, every son of the buried chief approaches the place of holy fire with a branch or a small tree. These they set up in a row on the south-west side of the building, and an ox is slaughtered for each of the sons.\* Can we help recognizing in this the parallel savage custom to that of the Black Mountain people? The South African custom definitely and distinctly appertains to the worship of ancestors, the Black Mountain Christmas custom absorbs so many features of this cult as known to Aryan society, that Mr. Evans rightly places his Papers on the subject as a fresh chapter of its history.

One word more. I cannot help connecting the Black Mountain log festival with the harvest festival. As the logs are brought into the house the house-mother sprinkles some corn and utters a wish or prayer. And this very nearly assimilates with a custom among the wild tribes of India. At the gathering of the harvest, the Lhoosai, or Kookies, have a festival called among them "Chukchai." The chief goes solemnly with his people to the forest, and cuts down a large tree, which is afterwards carried into the village and set up in the midst. Sacrifice is then offered, and "khong," spirits, and rice are poured over the tree. A feast and dance close the ceremony.† We do not here get the burning of the log at the house-fire; but this, it appears to me, is the addition which Aryan society made to the primitive harvest festival, for many instances occur in which agricultural customs are connected with the household deities.

There are many other features of this interesting ceremony of Christmas tide as performed by the people of Eastern Europe which I should like to touch upon in illustration of their contributions to the study of comparative folk-lore, but space will not admit of it on the present occasion. In the meantime we shall have done something if

this now eminently Christian festival has afforded an opportunity for a glance back through the centuries of its existence to times which, pagan and barbaric as they were, have given to modern society many of its most cherished and secret fancies.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.



### The Site of King's College, London, from 1552.

**U**PON the fall of Somerset, the lordly mansion which he had built with so sacrilegious hands, and amidst so much odium, became the property of the Crown. It was still unfinished, the eastern ground—the ground that concerns us—left a wilderness—left very much as it was left when his Somerset House gave place to the present building. A large mound of rubbish and débris lay on the northern part of it; nearer the river grew a cluster of trees. There seems to be no record of improvements or additions till the time of Inigo Jones; further alterations and completions were made just after the Restoration, when once more Queen Henrietta Maria held her Court here. And pretty much in the state to which it was then brought, it remained till its demolition, a little more than a century ago.

We are able to describe the condition of our site with fair exactness. The ground was not as now raised to an equal height all along, but still sloped down to the river, a stone balustrade running along the edge. This slope was divided into two parts, an upper garden which seems to have been called "the water garden," and a lower, connected with the former by a flight of steps. The lower was probably used as a bowling green. Around two sides of the upper garden ran buildings, on the west side what was called "the long gallery," which was used as a ball-room, and on the north "the cross gallery," where was the presence chamber, ending in an octagonal building, which contained on one story what seems to have been a breakfast or dressing room, called in the plan of 1706 "the yellow room,"

\* South African Folk-Lore Journal, i. 62.

† Lewin's *Wild Races of South Eastern India*, p. 270.

and on the story below a hot and a cold bath. At the back of this cross gallery was the maid of honour's court, and beyond it "the French buildings" (see plan of 1706). All down the eastern or Strand Lane side of this slope, from the octagon to the river, ran a broad walk with trees on either side of it.

Thus our site became a real part of Somerset House; and was to a greater or less extent the scene of whatever great events and excitements happened or prevailed there.

Passing over the latter half of the sixteenth century, when in the reign of Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth stayed awhile here, and when that princess, having succeeded her sister, Somerset House was lent to her kinsman Lord Hunsden, we come to the most brilliant period in the history of these precincts. Somerset House became in the seventeenth century the jointure house or dotarial palace of our queens; and was the favourite residence in London of Queen Anne of Denmark, of Queen Henrietta Maria, and of Queen Catherine of Braganza, and so the scene of many a strange spectacle—of much splendour and much woe.

Try for a few moments to forget the present, to be deaf to the roar of the Strand, and to plant green trees and lay down lawns where King's College now stands; and let some visions of the past arise from their graves and stand before us.

What gay revellers are these we see—what phantoms in the wildest guises, laughing and sporting in the court below us? These are Queen Anne and her Court. She delighted in such merriment. Her Court, says one, was a continued masquerade, when she and her ladies, like so many sea-nymphs or nereides, appeared in various dresses to the ravishment of beholders. Another day you may see, by the side of her Majesty, her royal brother of Denmark, in whose honour, as one explanation goes, Somerset House was re-named Denmark House. And if you like you can imagine scenes less graceful than those sprightly sea-nymphs; for the convivial habits of the royal Dane were gross enough, and his English brother kept him in countenance, and often the two monarchs got royally drunk together, and perhaps these figures, reeling and stuttering there, one with

a strong Scotch accent, are the heads of two kingdoms.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,  
Keeps wassail, and the swaggering upspring reels.

And now there is silence for awhile, and the figures that tread our lawns speak in hushed tones of a mistress and sovereign departed. Not again will she trip it as a sea-nymph. Queen Anne of Denmark is lying dead here. A few years pass, and her royal husband is lying in state beneath a canopy designed by Inigo Jones.

The scene changes, and we hear loud cries in the French tongue of agitation and disgust, and behold certain mesdames and messieurs furiously remonstrating, and in spite of their wrath forced to pack up and betake themselves to the coaches and barges which the king has ordered to convey them back to their native land. These are the French that came over with her Majesty Queen Henrietta Maria; "for their petulance, and some misdemeanours, and imposing some odd penances on the Queen, they are all casheered this week, about a matter of six score, whereof the Bishop of Mende was one." They had flattered themselves that they had found comfortable quarters, and were willing to forego their Belle France, and their grand Paris for a time, and were mad with rage at this sudden ejectment. The air is filled with foreign oaths. His Majesty has discreetly locked up his royal spouse in a bedchamber, that she may keep well out of the way of her excited countrymen. Do you catch a sound of broken glass? The Queen is in a violent passion—I quote from a contemporary letter—is breaking the windows of the room of her durance. She is also tearing her royal hair. We may be sure King Charles, who is inside with her, has a bad quarter of an hour. I do not suppose it was worse at Naseby. However, presently her Majesty recovers her composure.

What are these Anabaptists and Quakers doing on these premises? *Tempora mutantur*. It is the Commonwealth time now; and these and other sects have gained an entrance here, as we learn from the preface of a contemporary tract. Also Somerset House has a narrow escape of demolition. It was resolved (April, 1659) that it, with all its appurtenances, should be sold for the partial discharge of the great

arrears due to the army; and Ludlow states that it was sold for £10,000, except the chapel. The Restoration interrupted this bargain.

But before that event look at one more scene. On the night of the 26th of September, 1658, the body of the great Protector was brought here from Whitehall, and was presently laid in state in the Great Hall, "represented in effigy, standing on a bed of crimson velvet, covered with a gown of the like coloured velvet, a sceptre in hand, and a crown upon his head." And now that that great spirit has passed away, men muse and marvel what shall happen. With all his disinterested patriotism and devoted energy, he has failed to establish a permanent system of government; and with his death the anarchy, from which he had delivered England, and from which so long as he lived he had preserved it, threatens to prevail once more.

The glare of light that now fills these courts, and the wild cheers outside, come from the bonfires that are blazing all along the Strand, and the crowds that are enthusiastically burning rumps in them, in honour of the Restoration.

Queen Henrietta Maria, now known as the "Queen Mother," is once more established here. Waller celebrates her return, and the new buildings she raised:—

Constant to England in your love,  
As birds are to their wonted grove;  
Tho' by rude hands their nests are spoil'd,  
There the next spring again they build.

\* But what new mine this work supplies?  
Can such a pile from ruin rise?  
This like the first creation shows,  
As if at your command it rose.

\* Let foreign princes vainly boast  
The rude effects of pride and cost  
Of vaster fabrics, to which they  
Contribute nothing but the pay,  
This by the Queen herself designed  
Gives us a pattern of her mind;  
The state and order does proclaim  
The genius of that royal dame.  
Each part with just proportion graced  
And all to such advantage placed,  
That the fair view her window yields  
The town, the river, and the fields,  
Ent'ring beneath us we descry  
And wonder how we came so high.  
She needs no weary steps ascend,  
All seems before her feet to bend;  
And here, as she was born, she lies  
High without taking pains to rise.

Pepys gives us a picture of the place in those days of frivolity and dissoluteness:—

Meeting Mr. Pierce, the chyrurgeon, he took me into Somerset House; and there carried me into the Queene-Mother's presence-chamber, where she was with our own Queene sitting on her left hand (whom I did never see before), and though she be not very charming, yet she hath a good, modest, and innocent look which is pleasing. Here also I saw Madame Castlemaine, and which pleased me most, Mr. Crofts, the king's bastard [afterwards Duke of Monmouth], a most pretty spark of about fifteen years old, who, I perceive, do hang much upon my Lady Castlemaine, and is always with her; and I hear the Queenes both are mighty kind to him. By and bye in comes the King, and soon the Duke and his Duchesse; so that they being all together, was such a sight as I never could almost have happened to see with so much ease and leisure. They staid till it was dark, and then went away; the King and his Queene, and my Lady Castlemaine and young Crofts, in one coach, and the rest in other coaches. Here were great stores of great ladies, but very few handsome. The King and Queene were very merry; and he would have made the Queene-Mother believe that his Queene was with child, and said that she said so. And the young Queene answered "You lie;" which was the first English word that I ever heard her say: which made the King very good sport, & he would have made her say in English "Confess and be hanged."

Do you hear some one shouting near the water gate? That is the voice of this same Mr. Pepys. The worthy quidnunc is trying the echo:—

Mr. Povey [he writes to the date January 21, 1664-5] carried me to Somerset House, & there showed me the Queen Mother's chamber and closet, most beautiful places for furniture and pictures; and so down the great stone stairs to the garden, and tried the brave echo upon the stairs; which continue a voice so long as the singing [if one sings?] three notes concords one after another they all three shall sound in consort together a good while most pleasantly.

The Queen Mother did not tarry long amongst us. She took herself back to France in June, 1665, and there, in '69, her strangely chequered life ended.

There is another lying-in-state in 1670. This is the body of Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who saved England from that threatened anarchy I have spoken of by recalling the Stuart. "His funeral was conducted with greater pomp than had ever before been conferred upon a subject."

And now we are in the midst of the furious panic and uproar of the Popish Plot. No wonder we now see here pale alarmed faces; for the story goes that it is within

these precincts that Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey has been murdered; and some of the Queen's attendants have been arrested, and who knows whose turn will come next, now that the gross lies of Titus Oates and Beddoe—the very cream of liars—are drunk in so eagerly by the public ear?

Queen Catherine of Braganza returned to Portugal, leaving Somerset House in the care of the Earl of Faversham; who lived here till the death of the Queen in 1692.

From this time, though Somerset House still remained the dotarial palace, it was only occasionally honoured with the royal presence. Distinguished foreigners were often lodged here—as William Prince of Orange in 1734, the Prince of Brunswick in 1764, the Venetian ambassadors in 1763. And here too masquerades and other Court entertainments took place. Once and again the place overflowed with life and mirth, as a century before: and escaping from the heat and noise of the ball-room, gay grotesque forms sauntered into the gardens and watched the river's quiet gliding.

A little later a new association is formed. Art finds a home here, the Royal Academy, then a recent foundation, being permitted to hold here its exhibition.

In 1775, Buckingham House was settled on the Queen in lieu of Somerset House; and Somerset House was vested in the King, his heirs and successors, for the purpose of erecting and establishing certain public offices. And shortly afterwards the old house was demolished, and the present one begun.

The rooms that stood on the site of King's College had by that time been long disused. There is extant a curious account of an inspection of them just before their pulling down—an account not without its pathos. Traces of their old magnificence were still to be seen. "The audience-chamber had been hung with silk, which was in tatters, as were the curtains, gilt leather covers, and painted screens." The furniture was decaying, the walls were mouldering, the roof falling. "In one part were the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state." A strong contrast these old galleries, with their faded glory, to the boisterous fresh-flowing life of the Strand outside.

Soon a new Somerset House arose; but on this eastern area nothing was built. An unsightly heap of rubbish occupied the site of the gardens with their statues and of the Cross Gallery. And so things remained till 1829, when the ground was granted to the promoters of the institution now known as King's College. In 1831, just fifty years ago, the College was completed and opened.

JOHN W. HALES.

### Scottish Archaeology.

**S**COTLAND has accomplished what England has not yet attempted—namely, the establishment of a series of archaeological lectures: and certainly, if we may judge from the results of the two recently published volumes of Rhind Lectures, that by Dr. Mitchell on *The Past in the Present*, and now the volume by Mr. Anderson,\* she has commenced the good work under the guidance of two of her ablest scholars.

Archæology is so wide a field of study that it is necessary to limit subjects to be treated of to certain definite groups. Commencing, then, with clearly stated arguments as to the scope and general bearings of Scottish Archæology, Mr. Anderson leaves the wide tract that lays open before him, and takes his stand upon the important subject of Scotland in Early Christian times. He is guided here in the narrower study by lessons taught by the facts of the whole range of archæological science; and hence he prefers taking his hearers from the known to the unknown, from the structural remains of the twelfth century, which existed side by side with historical records of all kinds, to the structural remains of earlier and still earlier times, which fade into each other in regular sequence, the more complex gradually losing their complexity until we arrive at the primitive elements. This is as it should be. The student can grasp the facts clearly as he progresses up the stream of past ages, and

\* *Scotland in Early Christian Times*. By Joseph Anderson. 8vo, pp. xiv. 262. (1881. Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

he treads the unknown ground with a firmer footing because he knows he has arrived there by the help of known and definite routes. If he cannot fix the chronological particulars of the prehistoric structures around him, he can at all events fix their archæological types, and determine their relationship one with another.

This system naturally produces some new groupings of the structural remains of the early Celtic church. Thus the church of St. Regulus, St. Andrews (Fig. 1), referable

links it on with the group of twelfth-century churches.

FIG. 2.

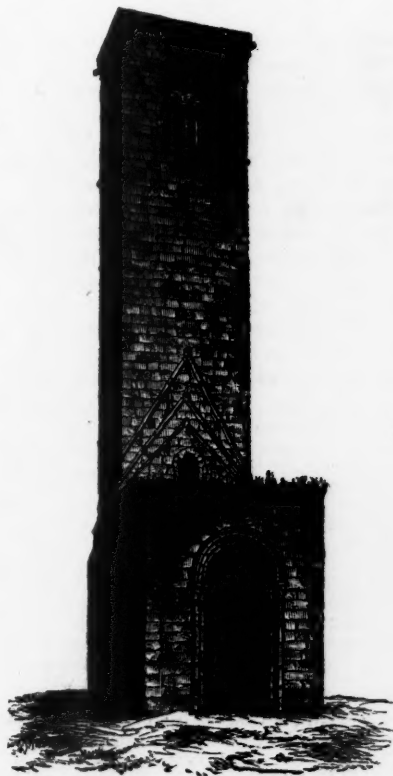


FIG. 1.

to the limits of the tenth and twelfth centuries, belongs to the most advanced type of chancelled churches, consisting of nave, chancel, and apse; and although it is the only example of this advanced type which is of unassigned date in Scotland, its typical form

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But when we come to another chancelled  
S

church, that of Egelsay, there is evidence which links it on, not to the advanced stages of architectural design, but to the primitive forms. This evidence is derived from its round tower, which, though built at the same time as the church, is comparable to the round towers which stand, both in Ireland and Scotland, without the appendage of the church. The tower of Egelsay Church is peculiarly constructed, and there are but two other towers of like nature in Scotland. One is at Brechin, in Forfarshire, and the other at Abernethy, in Perthshire. The Brechin tower (Fig. 2) stands in the churchyard adjoining the south-west angle of the cathedral.

It is built of large irregular blocks of a hard reddish-grey sandstone. The masonry is excellent, the stones are cut to the circle of the tower, but not squared at top and bottom, and consequently not laid in regular courses. Those at the base of the tower are of large size, occasionally as much as 5 ft. in length and interlocked in several places. There is an external plinth or offset of 2½ in. at the base of the tower, which is 86 ft. 9 in. high, to the spring of the later octagonal spirelet which now crowns the summit. It is perfectly circular throughout, and tapers regularly from base to summit. Internally it is divided into seven sections or stories of unequal height by string-courses averaging 9 in. deep in the face and 6 in. in their projection from the walls.

This remarkable tower, and that of Abernethy, are singularly alike in form, construction, and position. The most remarkable thing about them is that they have never been connected with any remains, whether of monastery or church. They stand isolated in their magnificent solidity and strength, as the only types of their class in Scotland. Therefore, says Mr. Anderson, taught by scientific principles that the rarity of a strongly-marked type in one area may be a sign of its abundant existence in some contiguous or associated area, the archæologist proceeds to look for the area from which the type here represented by these two specimens must have been derived. That area is found in Ireland; and thence Mr. Anderson leads his readers, and considers the position of the round towers in archæology. Into this question we cannot now enter in detail. But to learn how these round towers afforded an asylum for the ecclesiastics, and a place of security for the relics, such as bells, books, crosiers, and shrines under their guardian-

ship; to learn how they died out by a species of degradation of their original form and function; to learn that this process of degradation (or may we rather not say, development?) is illustrated by examples where the tower is placed as an integral part of the church, in various stages, until we come to the modern church tower, to learn all this is to learn some of the truest and best principles of archæological science, and for this we must refer our readers to Mr. Anderson's admirable book.

Turning to other structural remains of the early Celtic Church, we come upon those groups of early remains where the church is associated with dwellings constructed within a rath or cashel—a fortified or protected monastic settlement. Here, again, Mr. Anderson takes us along the lines of strict archæological sequence to the simple form of the church, small in size, consisting of only one chamber, and with one door and one window. This utterly simple form is traced through further gradations, until it reaches the construction consisting of the placing of stone upon stone without any binding material to keep them together.

A very good example is given from Ireland, situated on Shellig Michael, or St. Michael's Rock, off the coast of Kerry:—

As it now exists, it consists of five circular beehive cells of dry-built masonry, associated with two rectangular structures, also of dry-built masonry, and one rectangular building of larger size, part of which is dry-built, and part constructed with lime cement. The largest of the beehive cells (figure 3) is almost circular in form externally, but contains a rectangular chamber 15 ft. by 12 ft. on the ground plan. Its walls are 6 ft 8 in. thick. They rise vertically all round, each stone projecting further inwards than the one below it, until at the height of 16 ft. 6 in. the rudely domical or beehive-shaped roof is finished by a small circular aperture, which might be covered by a single stone. The doorway is 3 ft. 10 in. high, with inclining, instead of perpendicular sides, and the passage which leads straight through the thickness of the wall is about 2½ ft. Over the doorway is a small aperture like a window, and above it is a cross, formed by the insertion in the wall of six quartz boulders, whose whiteness is in strong contrast to the dark slaty stone of the building. Three square recesses, or ambries, are formed in the interior of the wall.

Such are the salient features of this one structure from a most characteristic group of early Christian remains. This cluster of primitive buildings belongs to the class of

ecclesiastical remains consisting of a church, or churches (that is, a form of structure that is not indigenous), associated with a cluster of dwellings constructed in the native manner, and surrounded by a rath or cashel. In other words, the archæologist, stepping beyond the bounds of historical chronology, treads upon the border-land of Paganism and early Christianity, and tells those of this age something about the life of primitive times. We may well pause here for a moment, and in imagination re-people those old-world

towards these ends. He does not lead us to these primitive dwellings, tell us of their archæological value, and place the many specimens that now exist in their proper relationship one with another, with no definite purpose—he does not, in short, deal simply with the primitive architecture of early Christian Scotland, and then leave us to grope our way to some false, or at all events, ill-supported conclusions as to the culture that once existed within these walls, as to the men who worshipped and their manner of worship. He

FIG. 3.

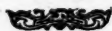


dwellings which have existed these hundreds of years in the out-lands of our island home; we may well wish to know something about the mode of living adopted by their inhabitants, their customs and manners, their tenets and beliefs; and we may wish to re-kindle, too, the earnest spirit of the pioneers of a religion that now owns cathedrals and churches, the offspring of the purest art, throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

Mr. Anderson does in effect do something

goes a little further than this. He proceeds to speak of the various relics that are still extant of the early Celtic church, their history and associations, their art and its relations to the art of Europe. And this takes us into the important subjects of books, crosiers, reliquaries, and bells—subjects that are dealt with by a master-hand. But space forbids that we can in these pages dwell longer upon Mr. Anderson's work now. All that we can do is to refer our readers to the book itself, where they will find everything to

assist them—an easy simple style of diction, clear archæological principles, good illustrations of the subjects treated of, and a host of reflective observations, which altogether make up a volume worthy of the great subject of which it treats, and the occasion which created it. We should like especially to have said something about the old MSS. here dealt with, the intense Celticism of which makes it apparent that the culture of these beehive monasteries must have been much beyond what their architecture tells us, must have been far truer than the false culture of long-succeeding ages of monastic life. And thus, in summarizing the results of our consideration of Mr. Anderson's book, we have before us a primitive and simple style of dwelling, in open contrast to a high standard of art culture, and we draw, therefore, the conclusion that archæology does not sanction the law held to by some students that the highest expression of a people's culture is to be found in their architecture.



### Butler's Unpublished Remains.

#### PART II.

**W**E have already referred to the sixty-six prose characters which Thyer had copied; but did not print, and we now propose to give our readers some idea of the remainder of the unpublished papers of the author of *Hudibras*. These consist of—(1) A large number of sheets of verse, some apparently connected with the composition of *Hudibras*, and others arranged under a variety of headings, such as Honor, War, Love, Marriage, Popery, Arts and Sciences, Christianity, &c., &c.; (2) Prose remarks on Truth and Falsehood, Virtue and Vice, Wit and Folly, Religion, Nature, Reason, Ignorance, and similar subjects, Criticisms upon books and authors, and disconnected thoughts which form a sort of Common-place Book. Taking them in this order, we will commence with a short notice of the miscellaneous verse. (1) We see Butler here, as in all his writings, a disappointed man, whose hand was raised against every man. He had a keen eye for the ridiculous

side of things, but he did not care to draw attention to the better side. This may be said of all satirists, but it is a specially marked characteristic of Butler. One would have thought that there was enough folly on all sides of him to occupy his pen, and it is to be regretted that the new-born love for science and antiquity which distinguished the Restoration era, should have had so persistent an enemy in this man of genius. All know the severe attack upon the Royal Society which is contained in the amusing account of *The Elephant in the Moon*. There are several allusions to the "Virtuosi" in these papers, thus:—

" . . . A more strange device  
Then burning glasses made of ice,  
That think unjustly to deny  
A traveller his right to ly,  
Or virtuosos free command  
Things how they please to understand;  
As silly as b'a weathercock  
To think to finde out what's a clock."

" Astronomers

Have made great princes presents of new  
stars,  
As virtuosos sillily have done,  
And giv'n away whole ilands in the moon,  
Although not fortifyd so regular  
With nat'ral strength as castles in the air,  
For all the sevrall ways of virtuosing  
Are but a formal kinde of dry deboshing  
Whene some believe Ægyptian hieroglyphiques  
Are all that's left of natural specifics."

The antiquary is next hit hard:—

"A little wit and reason's necessary  
To qualify an able antiquary,  
Who has no business for the intellect  
But to transcribe and copy and collect,  
Is but an antiquated ghost that haunts  
The charnel houses of the antients,  
And calls the dead deponents up to answer  
And solve all questions of the Necromancer;  
But has a prejudice to all that's new,  
Though ere so useful, rational, and true."

The commentator is not let off without a shot—

"How excellent an author would Tom  
Thumb,

Translated into Arabique, become ;  
Although in English little less ridiculous  
Than Talmud Commentators or Euty chius,  
At selling bargains far exceed  
The signe of the three loggerheads,  
And crys down all that is not writ  
With fire and flame, as jugglers spit."

The physician and his college come in for  
their share of abuse :—

"There was a doctor that with sturdy paines  
And many years' vexation of his braines  
Believ'd h' had found out (as they call their  
guesses)

An universall cure for all diseases,  
And now durst challenge Death to do its worst."

We do not know the date at which these  
pieces were written, but if written in the  
author's later days, evidently the facile  
hand had not lost its cunning. Some few  
pages are headed by Butler himself, as  
*Additions to Hudibras*. Thyer made very  
little use of these pieces, but he extracted  
some specimens, and printed them as *Mis-  
cellaneous Thoughts*, with the following  
note:—"This and the other little sketches  
that follow, were among many of the same  
kind, fairly wrote out by Butler in a sort  
of poetical Thesaurus, which I have before men-  
tioned. Whether he intended ever to publish  
any of them as separate distinct thoughts, or  
to interweave them into some future com-  
position, a thing very usual with him, cannot  
be ascertained, nor is it, indeed, very  
material to those who are fond of his manner  
of thinking and writing."

(2.) In the prose observations and reflec-  
tions, the same subjects are treated, to a  
great extent, as in the verse, and the same  
classes are subjected to the same satire ; thus  
we read : "Antiquaries are but travellers in  
time, and something worse than those who  
wander over several forraine cuntrys, for the  
difference is Antiquaries only travel by book  
and take up all their relations upon trust.  
..... We finde Antiquaries generally  
most concerned with and delighted with the  
admiration of those inventions of the antients  
that are utterly lost, and consequently un-  
known, as if that very loss were an argument  
of their excellency, when it is rather of the  
contrary, for the world is not so apt to neglect  
and lose anything that is found true and

useful to mankind, as those that are false  
and frivolous, within a short time perish  
naturally of themselves. For among those  
multitudes of foolish bookes which we find  
mentioned by antient authors only for being  
such, there is not one transferred to posterity,  
while the greatest part of all those they  
admired and commended are preserved and  
still extant."

This is a very comfortable doctrine, which  
is held by many in the present day, but it is  
by no means proved that many great works  
have not been irrevocably lost. In fact, the  
reverse could easily be proved.

The thoughts contained under the various  
headings of Learning and Knowledge, Truth  
and Falsehood, Religion, Wit and Folly, Igno-  
rance, Reason, Virtue and Vice, Opinion,  
Nature, History, Physique, Princes and  
Government, and Contradictions, are very  
weighty, but exhibit the bitterness of the  
disappointed man ; such as "the reason why  
fooles and knaves thrive better in the world  
then wiser and honest men, is because they  
are nearer to the general temper of mankind,  
which is nothing but a mixture of cheat and  
folly ;" or, "wisdom pays no taxes, nor is it  
rated in the subsidy books, and therefore  
has not so much right to a share in the  
government as wealth, that contributes  
more towards it. It is like hidden treasure,  
that is of no use in the traffique of the world,  
while it is conceald and forfeited as soone as  
it is discovered. And as knowledge cast  
Adam out of Paradise, so it do's all those who  
apply themselves to it, for the more they  
understand they do more plainly perceive  
their own wants and nakedness as he did."

The collection of criticisms upon authors  
and books are particularly interesting, as they  
show Butler's course of study. And we should  
like to quote largely from them if space  
would allow of it. He twice girds at those  
writers who affect an obscurity in their style,  
and says, "these are owles of Athens only in  
avoyding the light." Here is an interesting  
criticism upon himself : "My writings are not  
set off with the ostentation of Prologue, Epi-  
logue, nor Preface, nor sophisticated with  
songs and dances, nor musique, nor fine  
women between the cantos, nor have any-  
thing to commend them but the plain down  
rightness of the sense." We hope we have

given enough in these articles to prove that words of wit and wisdom written by one of our greatest authors still exist, although they have hitherto been practically unknown.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.



### The Viking Ship at Christiania.

**T**HE Viking ship which was discovered at Gogstad about a year ago, and which was mentioned in an early number of *THE ANTIQUARY* (vol. ii. p. 43), has now been removed to a permanent habitation in the garden of the University of Christiania. As it may be considered one of the most important antiquarian discoveries of the present century, and a unique illustration of the times of the early Norse explorers, it may be interesting to the readers of *THE ANTIQUARY* to have some further details concerning the ship and its present aspect and surroundings, especially as it is now in permanent dry dock, and so well placed as to enable the visitor to realize fully the form and character of those early ships which brought the Norsemen of a thousand years ago to our shores, adding their freight of human life and character towards the formation of our many-sided national existence.

The visitor to the University garden at Christiania is led by a courteous custodian through winding paths to a distant corner of the grounds, and in a quiet nook is shown into a large and substantially-built wooden house, with windows on one side.

The first thing which strikes one on being ushered into the shed is the great size of the ship and its majestic aspect, as it towers above the floor on a solid trestle of wood; the next feeling is one of wonder at its perfect state of preservation. Its length is seventy-five feet from stem to stern, and its breadth sixteen feet. In shape it exactly corresponds with the ships which are used in the present day in bringing dried fish and wood from the coasts of Norway up the fjords to such towns as Bergen, Molde, and Throndhjem, showing how little has been left to improve in the form of the boats of this coast since the Viking days—the same breadth of beam

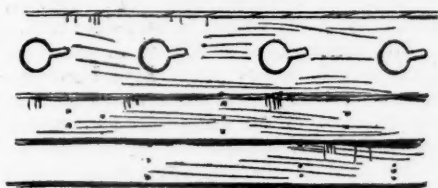
and curve of plank, the same thick rough thwarts, and lofty prow rising far above the gunwale. Indeed, as one sees the fish and wood boats rounding into the creeks and harbours of Norway, half a dozen together, on a bright summer's day, with their dingy-coloured sails set half-way up the mast, always kept at exact right angles to the course of the boat, and bellying out before the wind, one can well imagine the imposing aspect of the fleets which ravished our own shores in the days of Alfred and Athelstan.

The timber of the Viking ship is in a most excellent state of preservation, and all the parts have been reinstated in their proper places, as far as possible, the rudder being fastened in its original position with modern rope; and the whole structure has been coated over with a resinous composition, to secure it from further decay. About six feet square of wood has been cut out of one side of the ship at an early period, with the object, it is believed, of getting out the treasure which it is supposed to have held; but, as the other side is perfect, its symmetry is not injured from that point of view.

The frame is laid on a very solid keel and the planks fastened over one another in regular curves, being well overlapped, and caulked with tow and moss, and fastened together with iron nails, which have heads at one end and appear to have been flattened out at the other, so as to ensure their holding tightly on both sides of the wood, just as rivets are put into iron ships in the present day, the points being hammered out while red-hot. The planks lie true and evenly throughout the length of the ship, and, but for the cracks and fissures in them at the prow and stern where the curve is greatest, might have been laid down last week.

The top plank, or gunwale, on each side is of great strength, and is pierced with sixteen holes for oars; an ingenious method is adopted for putting the oars through them from the inside of the ship—a very essential arrangement on account of the heaviness and length of the oars. It consists of a narrow slip of about three inches long, cut into the oar-hole, so that, while the oar-holes are the right size for receiving and working the handle of the oar with ease, the broader blade which could not otherwise pass through

the circular hole can be passed through it by one half being kept in the slit. The following sketch will show the shape of the holes better than any verbal description, and give the peculiar formation referred to.



The appearance of these oar-holes, all exactly alike, with the slits uniformly pointing in the same direction, presents a peculiar sight, and at once raises an inquiry as to their purpose.

The rudder is the most substantial and best preserved part of the ship, and looks as if it could not possibly be as old as the rest of the structure; it is not fastened on the extreme stern, but to the larboard side, being kept in its position by a block of wood and a rope which passes through it.

The interior of the ship is perhaps its most interesting part. Looking into it from the raised gallery which has been constructed round the interior of the shed, its carrying capacity is at once demonstrated; the seats for the rowers stretched across the boat at a height of about fifteen inches from the bottom, and the greater number of these could easily accommodate eight rowers each—four to each oar: those at the prow and stern being a little less in length; as the ship is pierced for sixteen oars on each side, in round numbers it could carry 128 rowers, besides those who rested in the open space at each end. But the most striking object in the interior is what, for want of a better word, might be called a deck-house; it is a rough, but strong, square house, made of wooden planks, with a gable roof, large enough to receive from twenty to twenty-five men.

It is an open question whether this structure was in the ship during its sailing days, or added to preserve the body of the dead Viking when it was drawn up on shore to do duty as a tomb. Its substantial character, and the fact that the same timber was used in both ship and covering, point to the

former theory as being the more reasonable.

The mast is apparently from twelve to sixteen inches in diameter and very strong, and, though broken in half and the top half laid along on the roof of the deck-house, it looks as if it could do duty still if passed through the hands of the shipwright; the lower half is set firmly on the massive keel and is held up by the surrounding beams.

Of the oars which propelled this good ship there are fragments, some nearly perfect, hanging against the wall of the boat-house; they are of exactly the same shape and make as those used commonly for large landing boats in the north of England and Scotland in the present day, with blades rather narrow for the apparent length of the oar; and, when it is remembered that two or more men pulled at each, they seem small for the amount of force put upon them. It is quite possible, however, that, as none are perfect, we may underestimate their original length and strength. Besides these oars, there are many other implements and fragments, which were found in and around the ship, hanging on the walls of the boat-house. Many circular shields, with large iron bosses in the centre, are exhibited, and one is at once reminded of the familiar representations of the Roman galley, in which warriors are represented as hanging their shields all along the gunwales of the ships they sailed in. These shields are very slight, and if used in warfare must have been backed with transverse bars of wood, or covered with skins or metal-plates, to have been of any defensive service. Several fragments of caulking, which had fallen out from between the planks of the ship, are shown, also metal wire of about one-eighth of an inch in diameter; as well as many pieces of iron, the purposes of which are hidden, by reason of their decayed and twisted condition; carved wooden standards or prow ornaments of fantastic design and rude execution, similar in character to the figures found in Saxon sculptures, are represented by three or four tolerably perfect specimens; iron nails and clamps of various sizes also are collected in large numbers. A fine copper cauldron and a rude low wooden bedstead, of a somewhat classic shape, and slightly carved; brass drinking cups, arrow-heads, and, finally, the

remains of a peacock crushed up into a very small space, but still preserving some of its colours—no doubt used to deck the helmet of some captain—are among the relics found along with this phantom ship, which comes to us silently through the mists of a thousand years, making real a period in our history which we are more familiar with through the songs of our poets than the chronicles of our historians.

On looking at this wondrous revelation of the Vikings' age, and remembering the comparatively perfect state of this unique example, one is led to ask why has only one such ship been found, whether there is anything specially preservative in the soil on the shores of the Christiania Fjord, or if the fisher-people of Norway who have found similar specimens have broken them up for firewood and thought nothing of their origin?

One other question suggests itself; how did these ancient Norsemen cross the four or five hundred miles of stormy sea which intervene between our island and the coast, —on which nearly all the storms which gather westward discharge themselves "with dangerous energy,"—in their open boats seventy-five feet long? Were there in those ancient days trustworthy periods of settled weather, which could be counted on at certain seasons, of sufficient duration to favour their expeditions, or had they more skill in navigating their ships than is possessed by our fishermen of to-day, who so often perish in their calling, on the same seas, in larger ships, and with modern appliances at their disposal? This question is equally interesting to the meteorologist and to the antiquary.



### Sculptured Monuments in Iona, &c.\*

**T**HE late James Drummond was not only an accomplished artist but an industrious antiquary. His house was not only an art gallery, but a museum; and he was at all times willing to show his treasures, and to give

\* *Sculptured Monuments in Iona and the West Highlands.* By James Drummond, R.S.A. Edinburgh. 1881. Folio.

information to all who wished to avail themselves of the advantage. He had collected many antiques of various kinds, and especially old Scotch weapons, and had made a large collection of drawings of buildings, monuments, weapons, and other remains, illustrative of the history of his native land.

His drawings, especially of weapons, are as beautiful as any that have been produced. He had paid more attention than any one else to the sculptured monuments of the West Highlands.

He died in August, 1877, aged nearly 61, and many of his antiques, and a large collection of drawings, passed by purchase or bequest into the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of whose museum he had been for many years one of the curators. A short memoir of him is in vol. xii. of the Proceedings of the Society. The Council, as a fitting memorial of their late associate, have printed for the fellows the volume above named. It consists of 100 plates, reproduced from the drawings, in photo-chromo-lithography. The descriptions have been prepared by Mr. Anderson and the committee, chiefly from the manuscript notes communicated by Mr. Drummond to the Society at various times. He wrote:—

The crosses of the West Highlands have had ample justice done them in Dr. John Stuart's splendid work, *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, in which he has only introduced a few of the slabs. These it is my intention to illustrate more particularly, only alluding to some of the crosses in so far as they throw light on the nature of the design upon these memorial stones. They are almost invariably flat, and completely covered with rich tracery, thus differing from the English monumental slabs of the same kind, which, when flat, had usually a cross of a floriated character, but the shaft generally plain, with occasionally a sword or crozier. Of course, now and then we find exceptions to this; but I know of none in England where the whole stone is covered with ornament, as on those at Iona and other West Highland districts.

The book illustrates four classes of monuments.

1. Effigies of usual size in full relief.

These are treated in the same manner as effigies of the same class in England. See Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*. There are only two at Iona, and these are given in Plate xlv. Possibly the one at Saddell, Plate lxxviii., may be of this class.

The inscription on Abbot Mac Fingone

or Mackinnon, is on the perpendicular edges of the slab, which shows that it was on an altar tomb.

2. Effigies occupying the whole length of the slab, but of relief less than full, as in Plates xxxviii., xxxix. and xl.

The inscriptions, where there are any, are not placed round the edge, as usual in England, but either on the cushion for the head, or on a sort of "cartouche." This kind of effigy is very rare in England, but common on the Continent. They are generally of smaller size than these.

As the inscription is in no case on the perpendicular or chamfered edges of the slab, and as in most cases the edges are not chamfered, we may presume that these effigies were laid in the floor.

3. Slabs with human figures of diminutive size, animals, foliage crosses, &c., in very low relief. In many of these, two or more of these ornamentations are combined. These were intended to be horizontal. When any inscription is cut, it is generally along the outside, but on the *face* of the slab, and read from the inside, as in England (Plate xxxv.). On some there is a main figure of the person commemorated, and subservient figures, of which some are in an inverted position, with their feet towards those of the main figure, as in Plate xlv., in which monument the inscription is read from the outside. See also Plate xxxii.

The Prior, Plate xxxiv., is in low relief, under a canopy of greater projection. The inscription on this monument is disposed in a very singular manner. On the various monuments we have a variety of symbols, denoting the sexes and occupations of the dead, on all of which Mr. Drummond has given notes. We see also with tolerable exactness, the fighting costume of the chieftains.

By far the best example of pure plait-work in the book is the slab with a cross on it in Plate x.

The author notices the more frequent use of the cross on the English than on the Scotch slabs.

In this class, perhaps, we may place those slabs which have the pattern made by incised lines only, as Plates viii. and ix.

We have no work treating on the equivalent monuments of England; but in vol. xiv.

of the Associated Architectural Societies, is a Paper by the Rev. George Rowe, Secretary of the Yorkshire Society, on "Horizontal Memorial Stone Slabs."

4. Stones of small size, in the form of crosses, intended to be erect.

The large crosses are seldom sepulchral. These small ones were sepulchral, and were doubtless very common, with slight varieties, all over Great Britain; and many are still to be found in Shetland. The only examples in Drummond's work are in Plate v., but there are others at Iona.

On Plates lxvii., lxxvi., and lxxix., are swords and shears, denoting each of them to be the tombstone of a man and woman. In the latter plate we have an inscription to a female, and a cartouche on the other side of the sword, which is effaced, according to Drummond.

Mr. Drummond made all these drawings (except the coloured landscapes) on tinted paper, with pencil and body-white; and no doubt this is the most effective method of representing carved stone. By using water colours on the tinted paper, a near approach can be got to the colour and texture of the stone, but in many cases to the decrease of the effect of the pattern. The liability of pencil to be blurred, especially in a public collection, is a defect. The lithographer has faithfully reproduced the drawings, but diminished about one fourth.

The earliest dated drawings which Mr. Drummond made in Iona were made in 1870, and it is to be feared that several of the stones have disappeared since that time.

The student who consults this book will find that in only a few cases the size of the stones is shown, and in no case are they drawn to scale. The author, like many of his profession, had an abhorrence of graduated instruments. A scale was to him a profane thing. He often used a foot rule, but only for the sake of getting the proportion of certain distances, not for the purpose of measure. Yet his eye was so accurate, that doubtless, if a scale was constructed to fit the length of the drawing of a certain stone, it would be found that the measures of width and ornament would be nearly accurate. This absence of scale or measure is a defect, when comparison with other monuments is required.

The way in which this book has been turned out must satisfy the most fastidious; but when we examine it, the deficiencies occasioned by the lack of Mr. Drummond's preparation and supervision become very apparent. The Editors could not alter or finish Mr. Drummond's drawings, and probably accepted his notes without question, and without comparing the notes in all cases with the drawings. Many of these discrepancies and errors are not evident at a glance, and some are evident only to those who know the monuments. The ornament was what Mr. Drummond was intent upon, and inscriptions were, perhaps, not in his idea of any special value, unless accompanied by dates. At all events, deciphering inscriptions was not part of the task he set himself. It is likely that, to fill up certain gaps, some descriptions have been written by the editors from the plates, and not by Mr. Drummond from the stones, and thus some errors have arisen in the text. As examples of what has occurred, the localities of some of the stones are uncertain, from the drawings not having been named. The stone to the memory of Eogain, Plate vi., is stated to have been removed from Iona to Inverary since Mr. Drummond drew it, whereas, it is the stone to Mail Fataric (not drawn by Drummond) which was removed to Inverary several years ago. But this statement is probably caused by a misunderstanding of a note, cancelling Plate lvii., in the work by Dr. Petrie on *Irish Christian Inscriptions*. In the plait of the cross in Plate x., No. 2, there are several errors just below the centre, and to the right and left of it. Mr. Drummond probably never finished this, as, in the present state, the interlacings err against the principle of all such work, which he knew very well, and against the visible facts on this stone. There are some other cases of wrong interlacing. Wear may deface, but it cannot reverse. The two "coffins" in Plate xi. would not have been published as *two* stones, being the same, drawn at different times. It is a boulder of red granite or conglomerate, somewhat flattened at top, 4 ft. 1 in. long by 1 ft. 10 in. wide, with a cavity only 2 in. deep. It is not a coffin, and might be taken for a vessel for some domestic or farm use but for a cross on the end of it. The tradition is that it

was for pilgrims to wash their feet in. In Plate xxxiv., No. 1, are some errors in the inscription, both in the plate and in the description of the monument, and the errors of the two are not the same in all cases. Graham gives only a part of the inscription, and Buckler, in Bishop Ewing's book, does not mention the monument. The inscription is this: "HIC IACET FRATER CRISTI(N)VS MAC GILLESCHOIP QUONDAM PRIOR DE HY CUIUS ANIME PROPICIETUR DEUS." The letter here marked (N) is entirely gone, and it is possible that in this place was a with — over it for N. "Gilleschoip" means "the servant of the bishop," and has passed into "Gillespie."

We learn that the drawing of Plate xxxv., No. 2, was the last he made; and it is probable that illness prevented his writing such an accurate account of it as he might otherwise have done. This monument is of slate, and liable to be much injured by weather and visitors; hence the drawing is the more valuable. Drummond has two or three slight errors in it. He has also some errors in the inscription on the tombstone of the Prioress Anna, Plate xlv., both in the description and the plate; but the most curious error is in the description of Mac Fingone's Cross, Plate xxxvi., where the ornament after "Johannis" is made into an X, apparently meaning "tenth," although at the end of two other lines are ornaments of the same kind. The abbots must have been indeed long lived for the tenth to be living in 1489, Columba having died in 597.

These shortcomings are much to be regretted, if the book is to be regarded as a book of reference to special monuments; but the plates, as an artistic representation of the general style of ornamentation of these monuments, are unequalled.

There are three tombstones at Iona with Gaelic inscriptions. Two are shewn in Plate iii. The legend on one of these is certain, but the other contains two inscriptions which have not yet been fully deciphered. The third stone is in Plate vi., and the inscription is there properly given. A fourth stone with a Gaelic inscription was at Iona till about 1854, but, having been injured, was then removed to Inverary Castle. It is given in Graham's book, but had been removed before Drummond visited Iona. Only a part of the inscription to Abbot Mac Fingone is

shewn in the plate or in the text. The whole is this: "HIC JACET JOHANNES MAC FINGONE ABBAS DE Y QUI OBIIT ANNO DNI MILLESIMO QUINGENTESIMO CUJUS ANIME PROPICIETUR ALTISSIMUS DEUS AMEN."

The inscriptions at Iona seem to be singularly unfortunate. The only work which professes to give them is Graham's book, and that contains many inaccuracies. Buckler, in his account of the architecture in Bishop Ewing's book on Iona, gives three inscriptions, of which two contain errors:—"DONALDUS ORNATUM FECIT HOC OPUS" is put for "DONALDUS OBROLCHAN FECIT HOC OPUS." See *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. x. p. 202. And in the inscription to Abbot Mac Fingone he has ". . . . ABBAS DEY QISI OBIIT . . ." for ". . . . ABBAS DE Y QUI OBIIT . . ." In a guide book we are informed that "The stone called "Or Domail Fataric" has an inscription in the old Gaelic character, and is supposed to be part of the tomb of Alexander Macdonald, of Glengarry, killed in 1461"

HENRY DRYDEN.



### The Webster Papers.

**A**MONG the many names which have been rescued from oblivion, by the indefatigable labours of Colonel Chester, we must include that of Sir John Webster, an historical character previously unknown. Strange as it may seem, "his name," according to Colonel Chester,\* is not recognized in any of the Lists of Baronets, though there seems to be no doubt of his creation.† The only direct evidence of this creation is contained in the second edition of a print‡ from his portrait, at the foot of which he is stated to have borne several Dutch titles, &c., and to have been "created a Baronet of England, 31st May, 1660, by King Charles II., at Igravenhaag." This statement is, however, confirmed by his will,§ in which he describes himself as Sir John Webster, Baronet; by the Register

\* *Registers of Westminster Abbey.*

† *Granger's Biographical Dictionary*, iii. 394.

‡ Dated 18th February, 1674-5; proved 16th April, 1675.

of Burials in the Abbey, in which he is entered as "Sir John Webster;"\* and by the numerous entries relating to him in the State Papers, in all of which, after the Restoration, he is spoken of as "Sir John Webster." There is therefore ample evidence that the title was both claimed and officially recognized. An article, calling attention to Colonel Chester's discovery, appeared in *Miscellanea Genealogica & Heraldica*, for 1877, but did not throw much additional light on the subject.†

Sir John Webster appears by his will to have died without leaving issue, but he mentions, *inter alia*, his "cousin Mr. John Webster, of Cornhill," then in Barbadoes. Now I find that this John Webster, describing himself as "of St. Michael's, Cornhill," made his will 10 June, 1691, and that he died in 1694, in Barbadoes, as appears by the administration granted to his widow, 10 Oct. 1694, his children being then minors. Mrs. Webster thereupon removed to Colchester,‡ and resided at a house which her sister had erected adjoining the celebrated castle. This castle she subsequently purchased, and from her it descended to her lineal representatives, the Rounds, of Birch Hall.

It is recorded in a family memorandum that this John Webster "had a good fortune, which his ancestor (*sic*) had lessened by assisting Charles the 2nd, for which he only got empty titles in Holland." It added that the family inherited from him "some letters from Charles Stuart." These I have not seen; but the two following Papers, which are preserved at Birch, seem to be of sufficient historical interest to entitle them to publication. It will be observed that the writer dropped his title for the time.

\* It was not the practice, in the Register, to insert the word "Baronet."

† *New Series*, vol. ii. p. 456.

‡ The arms engraved beneath Sir John Webster's portrait—viz., sa. a lion rampant between three mullets of six points, or—do not occur in any armorial as borne by any family of the name. They were, however, used by this Colchester branch, as appears from two hatchments still hanging in Colchester, that of the above Mrs. Webster (Webster impaling Kersteman), in All Saints', and that of her son-in-law (Crefield impaling Webster), in St. James'. They are also to be found beneath an old print of the Castle.

"MR. JOHN WEBSTER'S STATEMENT."  
"An<sup>o</sup>, 1650."

The Scotch Lords Commissioners having concluded at Breda<sup>\*</sup> the treaty w<sup>th</sup> the king towards his establishing in Scotland, the great difficulty for his Majesty was how to get over; the Scotch Commiss<sup>s</sup> were sent by the King to the Admiralty of Zealand and to the Scotch Company at Tervere to endeavour the obtaining of 2 or 3 men of Warr for his Ma<sup>ty</sup> transportac<sup>on</sup>, but none could be obtained there. Then his Ma<sup>ty</sup> comanded John Webster to goe and endeavour to obtaine Ships by Admiralty of Amsterdam, where he prevailed, by means of friends, that 13 men of Warr; w<sup>ch</sup> were ordered to goe to y<sup>e</sup> North of Scotland to conduct y<sup>e</sup> East India ships coming home, in safety, should bring the King to Scotland, all w<sup>ch</sup> was ordered w<sup>th</sup> the greatest privacy imaginable; no not so much as the Admiralty Lords themselves knew what person was to be transported; John Webster having performed so much, he was willing to fetch his Ma<sup>ty</sup> from Breda, and to bring him Incognito to y<sup>e</sup> Texell (eleven ships being gone out before waiting upon y<sup>e</sup> Coast) Cap<sup>t</sup> Barkell attending there, and Cap<sup>t</sup> Holla in y<sup>e</sup> flye for his Ma<sup>ty</sup> coming there, to transport him; whereupon y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Webster had ordered horses and waggons all y<sup>e</sup> way in readiness, to bring his Ma<sup>ty</sup> w<sup>th</sup> all speed and secrecy aboard; but before my Letters came, his Ma<sup>ty</sup> was gone to the Hague; in y<sup>e</sup> meanwhile y<sup>e</sup> Parliam<sup>t</sup> ordered 20 men of Warr under y<sup>e</sup> command of Cap<sup>t</sup> Minst to cross the sea, and if possible to take y<sup>e</sup> King and bring him either dead, or alive, into England; Cap<sup>t</sup> Mins aforesaid, being on shore at Yarmouth; dined w<sup>th</sup> Edward Webster to whom he repeated that designe; whereupon y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Edward Webster hired forthwith a small vessel for Rotterdam to convey a letter to y<sup>e</sup> above named John Webster w<sup>ch</sup> cost 13*l*. sterling, and from Rotterdam a man was hired for 2 Rix-Dollars to bring it forthwith to Amsterdam; § whereupon y<sup>e</sup> said John Webster that night very late got out of the gates and hired a horse and rode to Leyden, where y<sup>e</sup> horse being tired could goe no farther, so binding the horse to an Inn he went by night on foot to the Hague where taking a Waggon he rode to Honslerdike, from whence the King was departed towards Terheyde; then he also rode to Terheyd (where y<sup>e</sup> King just before was gone to sea in company of 3 ships) there he could find never a Boat to bring him to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> ship but a very old one, w<sup>ch</sup> was sold for 17 gilders conditionally it should not be any more fitted fitted (*sic*) out to goe to sea, but to be broken in pieces so as they were doing; so the aforesaid John seeing no other remedy did psuade these men to bring him w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same old Boate on board the King's ship paying them before hand 24 gilders, coming on board his Ma<sup>ty</sup> ship, it was admired how y<sup>e</sup> said Webster durst adventure in so broken a Boate; There his Ma<sup>ty</sup> w<sup>th</sup> teares on his

\* Cf. Ranke: *History of England*, vol. iii. p. 44.

† Vide Pepys, *passim*.

‡ This confirms the surmise of the Norfolk origin of the family, and shows them to have been of some standing.

§ Where Webster usually resided.

cheeks returned him thanks, considering y<sup>e</sup> danger they were in, to sea they durst not; then it was resolved to keep on the German Coast towards Norway, and so come to Holyland,\* where his Ma<sup>ty</sup> stayed some days under y<sup>e</sup> name of the Duke of Pierlepoint, from thence he set sail to Norway; The Parliam<sup>t</sup> ships not pceiving the King's coming, thought he might be landed in Scotland; so in vain to stay longer, and so they went off; but if they had stayed but 2 hours longer the King had fallen in their hands, he coming from Norway; for those that stood on the shoare or point at Abberdeen could see y<sup>e</sup> Parliam<sup>t</sup> ships going off and the King's coming on, † so his Ma<sup>ty</sup> escaped that extraordinary perill. ‡

1652. At the Buoy of the Nore, his Ma<sup>ty</sup> himselfe did say well to remember that John Webster followed him to sea in a broken boate An<sup>o</sup> 1652 from Terheyde forewarning him of danger, but y<sup>e</sup> King did never pay to the said John Webster any part of his disburse; Nor is his Ma<sup>ty</sup> so towards John Webster as King Ahasuerus was to Mordecai; but nevertheless he liveth in hope that his Ma<sup>ty</sup> will not forgett that many other services pformed by him since 26 July 1648, as p. memoriall; § and if his Ma<sup>ty</sup> pleaseth not to pay any part of the other disbursements, then the said John Webster must begg, or famish, or dye in the streets, or in prison.

1660. The City of Amsterdam having sent 1200 Duckatts in Gold by the Lord of Beverwaard to the King at Breda deputed J<sup>no</sup> Webster to give notice thereof and to invite his Ma<sup>ty</sup> to Amsterdam, w<sup>ch</sup> he performed; and there his Ma<sup>ty</sup> pferred and promised to make said John Webster Treasurer of England, but he, knowing himself incapable for that great office, desired his Ma<sup>ty</sup> not to dispose of that or the like places to any untill he was settled in his throne, and to leave him the said John Webster in Holland, because the usurping power had excluded him|| from pardon in England for his Loyalty.

1660. The Burgermasters of Amsterdam deputed John Webster to goe to the King at the Hague to proffer his Ma<sup>ty</sup> the Picture of the late King and Queen, and children, painted by Vandyke It|| cost 1000*l*. at Antwerp to Dirck Dulp,\*\* and was sent by that Pleasure Boat that Amsterdam gave his Ma<sup>ty</sup>. Then and there the King himselfe did freely proffer and promise to the aforesaid John Webster the first place in the Custome Office the same place being moreover confirmed to him; afterwards to (*sic*) the Lords John Culpeper and Hyde at the Hague.

\* Heligoland.

† He eventually landed in the Firth of Cromarty.

‡ Cf. Clarendon, book xiii. p. 1.

§ See below.

|| See below.

¶ Is this the picture of the King and Queen and the two princes now in the Royal Collection? Dulp must have bought it at Antwerp when the Parliament sent the King's pictures abroad to be sold, but the price would seem excessive when we remember that Vandyke only asked £200, and received £100, for his famous "Roy allant à la chasse" now in the Louvre.

\*\* There was a Dirck 'Stoop' (1612-1686) who painted the portrait of Catherine of Braganza in the National Portrait Gallery.

1673. The 15<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> in the p<sup>s</sup>ence of his Roy<sup>l</sup> Highness y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Yorke his Ma<sup>ty</sup> was pleased to order p<sup>s</sup>ent payment of the 250<sup>l</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the aforesaid Jno. Webster lent his Ma<sup>ty</sup> the 30 April 1649: as p. his hand and seale appeareth. And for 20 years acknowledged faithfull service he never had bread, drink, Lodging, nor benefice or pay, but only 100<sup>l</sup> in March last, nor for charges in travelling to Helvoetsluys, to the Hague, Breda, Antwerp and other places at his own costs and charges; Nor for Postage of Letters to and from England, France, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Muscovie, ffontarabia, &c. nor for any pacquets to or from several ambassadors of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> nor for any present given to procure money or any retaliation for money, armes, horses, or anything else. So that by faithfull serving and other disbursements, the aforesd John Webster, his estate that was plentiful consumed, and he himself reduced to want.

## MEMORIAL

of several services performed for his Ma<sup>ty</sup> the late King and Queene of Great Brittain, by John Webster of Amsterdam.

Hath been Active in most of the Negotiations in the United Provinces by S<sup>r</sup> Ralph Winwood, Lord Carleton, S<sup>r</sup> Henry Vaine, the late Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Carlile, S<sup>r</sup> Dudley Carelton Knt, S<sup>r</sup> William Boswell, and others employed in several services for the late king of Blessed memory.

First procured a passport for ships to passe freely to Antwerp to London w<sup>th</sup> tinn for the late king. Lent £8600 to supply the Arme commanded by the Earles of Oxford, Essex, Southton, Willoughby. Saved £15000 in London endangered by Adriano May, and for that I was proclaimed Traytor.

Relieved Scarborough\* Thrice, and lost a shipp in that service fired by the Parliam<sup>t</sup> and the goods saved.

Supplied the Magazine at Hull† with armes. Lost a Ship and loading taken out of Tessell by Capt<sup>n</sup> Sasry.

Supplied Newcastle‡ thrice with ammunition, and for it was proclaimed rebell.

Freed Cornelis Lawrence's Ship laden with Armes from confiscation.

Loaded Browne Bushell his ship twice with ammunition when it was strictly forbidden.

Freed Browne Bushell and many sea-cap<sup>n</sup> unjustly imprisoned, and for it was proclaimed enemy to the parliam<sup>t</sup>.

Supplied the Marquis of Montrose§ in the north of Scotland.

Delivered two ships loading Armes at Weymouth, and lost a ship in the return for there.

Supplied 130,000 guilders to Peter Trip for Armes, and Redeemed two Diamonds, 84,000 guilders to save pearles from forfeit to Thomas Fletcher.

Supplied the Earle of Norwich|| for his embassy to France.

\* Handed over by Cholmondeley to the Queen, 1643.

† Before it was in the hands of the Hothams.

‡ Seized by the Earl of Newcastle, 1643.

§ Probably in 1645.

|| Ambassador from the King to France during the Civil War.

Gave two brass Guns and 150 firelocks that came seasonably to prevent the route at Edge Hill Battle.

Prevented Strickland\* his machinations at Utrecht, and for it proclaimed an Incendiary.

July, 1644, "Upon information from Mr. Strickland, the Parliament's Agent in the far countries, they voted Webster, Baynham, &c., to be Incendiaries, &c.—Whitelocke.

Gave Meale, Biskett, Cheese, and powder to supply Portsmouth.†

Gave Armes to supply Lord Capel's undertaking at Colchester.‡

Lent the ship *Romer* at my own cost to attend at an attempt at Plymouth.§

furnished two ships to serve in the name of the Duke d'Espernon|| without payment when others received satisfaction for their shipp.

Contributed to the maintenance of severall sea captains and for it proclaimed mainteyner of the bloody and unnaturall warr.

Mem<sup>o</sup>. The late King ratified my Acco<sup>nts</sup> and delivery of the great Colour of Rubies and pearles by his order to Dr. Stephen Goffe acknowledging to be indebted to me one Hundred Twenty Seven thousand three hundred Nynety and one guilders. I say 127391 as appears by a Notoriall Act the 4 May Ao 1646 & confirmed by an act under the hands and seales of the States & Court of Utrecht in Parchment the late Queene paid me for all my disbursem<sup>ts</sup> by her order and Ratified the same.

## CHARLES R.

Trustey and welbeloved wee greete you well. The proofs you have given of your Loyalty towards us and your affection to the good of our affayres by the Many Important Services you have rendered us since the distraction of our Kingdoms Wee are picularly sensible of and doo hereby give you to understand our good acceptance of the same. Assuring you that of our good grace and favour upon all occasions that may occur for your Interest or advantage Which wee have commanded our Trusty and well beloved Dr. Goffe to confirme more amply to you, whome we have alsoe ordered to receive from you the Ruby Colour remaining in your hands and to agree and conclude with you for your satisfaction therein. And to that effect have caused a Warr<sup>t</sup> under a Signet to bee dispatched to serve as security and discharge to you in the delivery thereof, the difficulty of conveyance and other inconveniences not permitting us to send it under the great Seale wherein not Doubting of that correspondency on your parte w<sup>th</sup> we have promised ourselves from the Testimonys you have alwaies hitherto given of your willingness to comply w<sup>th</sup> our desires wee bid you hartly farewell, from our Court at Oxford this 10<sup>th</sup> Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1645.

The contents of these two Papers afford us an interesting glimpse into the History of

\* Agent of the Parliament in 1642. For his activity and skill, see Clarendon.

† Goring was besieged there, 1642.

‡ In 1648.

§ Prince Maurice's attempt in 1643.

|| Governor of Bordeaux.

the time, and their accuracy is vouched for by the fact that they were intended to meet the King's eye, and therefore to encounter his scrutiny. I shall now give some of the documents referring officially to Sir John Webster.

6 July 1644.\* "Draft declaration against John Webster and others who are active in Holland against the Parliament."

6 July 1644.† "John Webster and others proclaimed Incendiaries between the United Provinces and the Kingdom and Parliament of England."

4 June 1664.† "Webster has sold some of the King's jewels formerly pawned to Sieur Borri."

10 March 1664-5.† "Sir John Webster of Amsterdam reports having heard from a Privy Councillor that his Majesty is willing for some accomodation for a treaty of Peace."

28 May 1666.† "Warrant for Sir John Webster, residing in Amsterdam, to enter and remain in England."

11 Jan. 1667.† "Pass for Sir John Webster to come into England."

5 March 1667.† "Hague. Sir John Webster to the King. Is informed that a warrant is out to call him to England where he would rejoice to appear were he not involved in a tedious process of law against some relatives who pretend that £11,800 of his money which they were to pay for purchase of his land was brought to his house during his absence, and stolen, and accused him of treason."

Sir John appears to have resided in England towards the close of his life; probably for greater convenience in the prosecution of his claims against the Crown. But, like many another ruined Cavalier, he prosecuted these claims in vain, and failed to obtain the slightest compensation for his services and his losses in the Royal cause.

J. H. ROUND, M.A.



## Old Cambridge.

**I**N a university town, if anywhere, we might naturally expect to find relics of the past on all sides, but unfortunately these places are generally wealthy, and wealth usually expends itself in the destruction of what is old in order to replace it by the erection of something in the newest taste of the day. This has been very much the case at Cambridge, where old colleges have been pulled down and new

buildings have arisen at different periods, each in the fashionable architectural style that prevailed at the time of building. Some of these are now scorned because they are old-fashioned, but not antique. In the courts and alleys of the town, however, there still remain bits that are worth a journey to see, and Mr. Farren,\* finding rich materials for his needle there, has been able to fill his very beautiful volume with picturesque subjects without taking any notice of the colleges, which to many will appear the only noticeable features of the place. He tells us, however, that he passes the beautiful gateways of St. John's, and Trinity with regret and a great longing. The spirit in which Mr. Farren has worked is seen in the following sentence, which he has scratched upon one of the plates:—"It is a privilege and pleasure to have lived with and helped to record the fast-fading remnant of a day that is dead!"

Mr. J. Willis Clark has written an introduction to the book, and with this, and the etchings before us, we propose to say a few words upon such relics of the old town of Cambridge as are still left to us. First, let us notice some of the old inns. The quaint old "Swan" in Castle Street, with the pebbled causeway in front, looks much the same as it must have done some centuries ago. Falcon Yard, a narrow alley out of the Petty Cury contains the characteristic remains of the once famous Falcon Inn, which was a house of entertainment as early as Queen Mary's reign, and Queen Elizabeth is reported to have held receptions in a room still shown to visitors. Now it is used as a shop, and the long galleries remain, although they are broken up into several dwellings. Friends of Samuel Pepys will remember that the diarist stayed at this inn when he visited Cambridge in February, 1660. Although there is reason to believe that this was the chief inn of the town, the present condition of the "Wrestlers," a little further down the Petty Cury, is far more important, and Mr. Farren's reproduction of it is very striking. Another of the fine old house-fronts is in a more prominent position, and therefore the Bank in Trinity Street (formerly the Turk's Coffee House), is probably known

\* *Cambridge and its Neighbourhood*, drawn and etched by R. Farren. (Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. 1881.)

\* Calendar of MSS. in House of Lords.

† State Papers; Domestic.

as well as any other front in Cambridge. We are apt, as we read of the rapid destruction of ancient monuments (partly from ignorance, and partly at the hands of the restorer), to think that this age is specially to blame, but we must remember that in no age has the love of antiquity been very wide spread. Mr. Clark tells us how the dissolved Augustinian Priory of Barnwell was used as a stone-quarry as long as any walls remained above ground, and also after, for the foundations even were excavated. "When the Chapel of Corpus Christi College was built, in 1579, Mr. Wendy, the then impropiator, sent one hundred and eighty two loads of stone from the Abbey, and by a refinement of cruelty, Father Tibbolds, one of the late monks there, was employed to deliver them."

The old churches have a special charm for the etcher, and Mr. Farren has made very effective pictures of some of them. One of the most important of them is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which is reported to be the oldest of the few English round churches, but nothing is really known of its history; the circular portion, with its splendid doorway is all that can claim to be of Norman origin. The chancel and north aisle were rebuilt as late as the year 1841, by the Cambridge Camden Society. Plate VII., which shows Trumpington Street, from St. Botolph's Church, is singularly effective. On our left is the pleasant old house at the corner of Silver Street, and on our right the massive tower of St. Botolph. The street fades off in perspective, while the trees of St. Catherine's and the Chapel of King's close up the view. Below, on the same plate, is a careful representation of the old Saxon Tower of Benet Church, which is remarkable as the oldest architectural remain in Cambridge. Stourbridge Chapel, an unpretending but interesting Norman building, makes a good picture. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and is believed to have been originally attached to a hospital for lepers. It was long used as a place to keep the lumber of the neighbouring fairs in.

Cambridge is singularly fortunate in rural surroundings; in all directions there is common land, and the little villages near the town are many of them strangely quiet, as their high roads lead now hither. It has been said that if one of these villages

was to disappear from the face of the earth, it would probably not be missed for a week. Fen Ditton is distant from Cambridge about two miles and a half down the Cam. The Manor House was granted by James I. to Thomas Wills, in 1605, and the old building as it now stands gives evidence of its Jacobean origin. The parish church of St. Mary the Virgin was drawn by Mr. Farren before the restorer had appeared upon the scene. The beautiful spire of St. Andrew's Church, Chesterford, is seen on the opposite bank of the River Cam. When Pepys was in Holland one of the villages reminded him of Chesterford, a place filled with pleasant associations for him. Some miles on, in the parish of Botisham, are the remains of the Augustinian Abbey of Anglesea, founded in the reign of Henry I. (1100-1135), in honour of the Virgin and St. Nicholas. On the site of the Abbey the Manor House was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, when portions of the old buildings were utilized. The house is now known as Anglesea Abbey, and Mr. Farren's view of it is particularly pleasing and artistic. Of other churches in the immediate neighbourhood of Cambridge, we may mention Grantchester, Trumpington, and Impington, but no mere notice would do justice to the beautiful book which Mr. Farren has built up in honour of Cambridge and its surroundings.

## Reviews.

*The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland.* By JOHN EVANS. (London: Longmans Green & Co. 1881.) 8vo, pp. xix, 509.



HIS is a noble contribution to prehistoric science. Those of us who know how Mr. Evans has worked and does work in these fields of research, had expected him to follow up his book on Stone Implements by an equally valuable work on the Bronze Implements, and we have got all, and, perhaps, more, than was anticipated. Mr. Evans does not indulge in fine rhetoric or in fanciful conclusions from doubtful premises, but he lays before the student the plain simple results of a life-long labour and a life-long study. He collects, classifies, and tabulates all that is to be known of his subject from all sources of information, and it is not too much to say that his work represents an encyclopædic account of the Bronze Implements of the British Isles. Our readers will not thank us for simply telling them what is already so well known to them—namely, that Mr. Evans' work

is one that worthily stands on our bookshelves by the side of the greatest there on pre-historic archaeology; but it may be useful to them if we run over the subjects taken up by Mr. Evans in the order he has given. By this means we shall give a very fair idea of the scope of the work and of the manner of treatment. After discussing the succession of the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages, Mr. Evans deals, in the order we give them, with flat and flanged celts, winged celts and palstaves, socketed celts, the methods of hafting celts, chisels, gouges, hammers, anvils, saws, awls, drills, and other tools, sickles, knives, razors, daggers, rapier-shaped blades, tanged and socketed daggers or spear heads, halberds, maces, leaf-shaped swords, scabbards, chapes, spear heads, lance heads, shields, bucklers, helmets, trumpets and bills, pins, torques, bracelets, rings, ear-rings, and other personal ornaments, clasps, buttons, buckles, vessels, caldrons, &c.; and he then proceeds to discuss the metals, moulds, method of manufacture, and the chronology and origin of Bronze. We see here that the student is taken into all branches of the life of Bronze-period man. From Mr. Evans's book we can learn many of the domestic habits of the period, its luxuries and its labours, its agriculture, its wars and its commerce. Perhaps the most interesting chapters in the book are those which deal with the agricultural implements, and with the halberds and maces. Sickles are the only undoubted agricultural implement in bronze which this country has produced, and from their size it seems to have been a common custom merely to cut the ears of corn from off the straw. Such facts as these give important glimpses into the life of early man in Britain—glimpses that we look in vain for from any other source but that of the archaeological remains he has left behind him. Mr. Evans is careful to define, as he goes along, the terms he uses, and, as precise definition of archaeological terms is one of the greatest wants to students, we have transferred to our "Note-book" column the definition of "celt" and "palstave," two words which are frequently used in an unguarded sense by those who are not careful in such matters. We cannot say more of Mr. Evans's book without appearing to say a great deal too much, but we recommend our readers to judge for themselves and to at once place it on their shelves. A very valuable tabulated account of the principal hoards of bronze found from time to time, gives the name of the place and the objects found in each hoard, so arranged as to show the object of each kind and the associated objects in each hoard. Add to this a very good general index, and an index, geographical and topographical, both compiled by the author's sister, Mrs. Hubbard, and over five hundred illustrations, and we have recorded some of the chief points of interest in this interesting work.

*The Blickling Homilies of the Tenth Century, from the Marquis of Lothian's unique MS. A.D. 971. Edited, with a translation and index of words, by Rev. R. MORRIS. 4to, pp. xvi.-392. (London: Printed for the Early English Text Society. 1880. Trübner).*

There are many of us who are extravagant enough to think that every early MS. in England ought to be

printed; and certainly, when we come upon such specimens of careful work as the book now before us, such ideas do not fade away, but intensify. This is a most valuable MS. Its date, 971, is curiously stated in the following passage: "Wherefore this world must come to an end, and of this the greatest portion [already] has elapsed, even nine hundred and seventy one years, in this [very] year." From the theological point of view these homilies are only interesting as showing some of the early views of the Christian Church, but just lift the subject away from theology altogether, and as an index to manners and customs, as a contribution to the history of *popular religion*, they appear to us to be of very great value. One can scarcely read a passage like the following without recalling identical notions in other religions, and even in savage society. "We also learn men, that those men say, who have gone hither and returned, that the spot whereon our Lord last stood in the body here in the world before he ascended into the heaven in his human nature—that it is still at this present day very highly honoured with many divine glories before the eyes of men . . . There is a large and magnificent church built round the spot . . . open above, and unroofed;—yet is it ever protected from all bad weather, so that no rain or tempest is able to enter in . . . And no one has even been able to overlay the footsteps themselves, neither will gold nor silver, nor with any worldly ornaments; but whatsoever man may lay thereon, the earth itself immediately casts it from her." Passages of similar bearing upon popular belief might easily be extracted if space allowed of it being done. Dr. Morris's Index of words in the homilies occupies pp. 265-392, and we have little hesitation in pronouncing it as a most valuable contribution to old English philology. One instance is shown of its value by the correction of a doubtful passage in Beowulf, from a passage in these homilies curiously parallel to one in the great epic, which Englishmen like to call their own. No words of ours can add to the praise that is due to the Society, and to the Editor, for the production of such a handsome and important volume, and we hope that both will reap all the advantages they have every right to anticipate from a large distribution of copies, and a large accession of members to the Society.

*The Roman System of Provincial Administration to the Accession of Constantine the Great. By W. T. ARNOLD. (London: Macmillan & Co.) 8vo, pp. v-240.*

We cannot think of any phase of Roman history which would be more interesting to the English student than that treated of in the book before us. To learn what a province was, and how it was governed, its system of taxation, and the status of the towns within it, is to learn a great deal of what must have happened in Britain during a most eventful period of her island history. It is perfectly true that the marauding bands of the barbaric Saxons tore down with fearful vengeance all, or nearly all, that Rome had built; they drove the plough over flourishing cities and left in ruins the splendid villas which art and wealth had raised in the best parts of the land. But still even this contact with Rome left its

nfluence upon the spoiler—an influence that readily lent itself to fuller developments when Saxon-England became a Christian State, and hence once more in the dominion of the Roman mind.

Mr. Arnold has done his work well. He gives in outline a fair account of the status and general meaning of a province, and then takes us through the several variations in political development which occurred under the rules of the Republic, and the Early and Later Empire. Added to this valuable historical material are two of the best chapters in the book—namely; that on the System of Taxation and that on Towns in the Provinces. We see clearly in Mr. Arnold's pages how Rome brought into her wondrous empire elements discordant enough and strong enough to have wrecked a power one fraction less mighty than that she had welded together. We see, too, that it was by what she taught her provincial towns and governors that at last she was overcome, for, as Mr. Arnold points out, "if the barbarians had been wholly barbarians, they would hardly have shattered the power of Rome." There is one subject which stands out curiously distinct in the Roman system of politics. It is her government by cities. City life was the very type of civilization to the Roman mind, and in every country conquered by Rome we find the creation followed by the local development of city organization.

It is by gathering up such crucial facts as Mr. Arnold lays before us, and applying them to the conditions presented by the history of modern European nations, that such books are best tested. Antiquaries know full well the hostile camps into which English scholars divide themselves upon the question of Roman influence on English history, and they will recognize that Mr. Arnold has given us a book which will fill up a gap in the evidence on this subject.

*The Western Antiquary, or Devon and Cornwall Note Book.* Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT. Part II. (Plymouth: Latimer & Son. 1881.)

We have already welcomed the first part of this interesting magazine, and we are glad to see that the editor is able to keep up the high character which it at once attained. The West is rich to excess in legendary lore, and in the record of the men who have made history, so that a receptacle for antiquarian jottings on the part of Devon and Cornwall must necessarily be full of value. We notice in this part references to names of national importance; and the queries and replies here given will doubtless bring forth more fruit in future numbers. The views of old places in Plymouth add to the interest of the letterpress.

*Goody Two-Shoes: a fac-simile Reproduction of the Edition of 1766, with an Introduction by CHARLES WELSH.* (London: Griffith & Farran, 1881.) 32mo.

This little story for children, which was originally published in 1765 by "The philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard" (as Goldsmith called John Newbery), is widely known by name, but has probably been seen by few of the present generation. AN VOL. IV.

exact photographic *fac-simile* of an early edition is therefore welcome. Mr. Welsh has prefixed an interesting preface, in which he discusses the disputed question of authorship. It has generally been supposed that Goldsmith wrote this and some others of the Lilliputian Library, but the late Mr. Winter Jones set up a claim for his grandfather, Mr. Giles Jones. Now there does not appear to be any real evidence forthcoming in support of this claim. Certainly, there is something in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, but this does not come to much. We there read, "It is not perhaps generally known that to Mr. Griffith Jones, and a brother of his, Mr. Giles Jones, in conjunction with Mr. John Newbery, the public are indebted for the origin of those numerous and popular little books for the amusement and instruction of children which have been ever since received with universal approbation. The Lilliputian histories of Goody Two-Shoes, Giles Gingerbread, Tommy Trip, &c. &c., are remarkable proofs of the benevolent minds of the projectors of this plan of instruction, and respectable instances of the accommodation of superior talents to the feeble intellects of infantine felicity."

It will be noticed that it is not said that these gentlemen wrote the books, but that the plan of their publication originated with them. We must own to having been disappointed with the story, as it does not appear to us to be humorous enough for Goldsmith; at the same time, there are touches that makes us somewhat doubtful; thus, the Appendix, and the letter from the printer, on a wise dog, are just in Goldsmith's style. On the whole, it does not appear improbable that Goldsmith touched up some other writer's story. Mr. Newbery evidently had a keen sense of the value of advertising, for in an early page we read that the father of Little Two-Shoes died for want of a dose of James's Powder, and at the end of the book we find that Newbery was agent for the sale of that famous medicine. No one who buys this charming little volume is likely to regret the purchase.

*The Imperial Dictionary of the English Language.*

A Complete Encyclopædic Lexicon, Literary, Scientific, and Technological. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. New edition. Carefully Revised and greatly Augmented. Edited by CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A. Vol. I. A—Depascent. (London: Blackie & Son. 1882.) Imperial 8vo.

The title of this book hardly does justice to the nature of its contents. A previous edition, which was published nearly twenty years ago, contained 100,000 words, and the edition now being issued has been in preparation nearly ten years, and will contain 130,000. It is not, however, in the multitude of words that the chief value of a dictionary consists. When so large a number of words are gathered together, many of them must necessarily be of very rare occurrence; and we therefore notice, as a useful feature of this *Dictionary*, that those which are seldom used are specially indicated. We have here an excellent dictionary, containing literary, colloquial, artistic, scientific, and technological words, with short but clear illustrative quotations. But we have something more: for the so-called dictionary is in fact an

encyclopædia, and an encyclopædia, too, of the most useful character, for the information is put in a particularly terse form, so that he who runs may read. We have been much struck with the value of many of the entries, and will instance one taken at random. This is the word "Dean." We have not space to quote the whole of the article, but we may say that, after giving the derivation, it defines the different uses of the word, from the ecclesiastical dignitary to the Dean of Guild Court. Dr. Ogilvie was, we believe, the first to revive the excellent plan adopted by Bailey of illustrating certain of the articles with woodcuts. These are admirable; they ornament the pages, and are a great assistance to the proper understanding of the verbal explanations. Only those who have tried their hands at dictionary compilation can have any conception of the labour which this volume of 700 pages represents. The definition of words is a most difficult operation, and this is the weak point of many dictionaries; for in some of these synonyms are used, and no attempt at definition is made. As far as we can judge, the explanations given here are singularly happy. We might dispute some few of the entries, but we remember how much difficulty there must have been in making these clear and definite. It is interesting to note the growth of public opinion in respect to dictionary making. The earliest idea of a dictionary took the form of a list of words with a translation into a foreign language. Then lists of hard words were produced, which grew into such useful volumes as Bailey's *Dictionary*. Dr. Johnson attempted to do for England what the French Academy had attempted for France—that is, to regulate the language and form a literary tongue. Johnson's *Dictionary* has long formed a foundation for subsequent compilers, but they have added the very words which he considered it his duty to turn out. If we put the little volume—Bullokar's *English Expositor* (1616)—by the side of the *Imperial Dictionary*, we shall have a very practical illustration of the growth of lexicography in England.

*Kamilaroi and Kurnai.* By L. FISON and A. W. HOWITT. (London: Macmillan. 1880.) 8vo, pp. 372.

This book deals chiefly with the subject of group marriage and relationship and marriage by elopement, as illustrated by the customs of the two Australian native tribes, the names of which form the title of the work. Those who have studied the question of archaic relationships of man, and archaic marriage customs, will welcome this valuable contribution to their studies with much gratification. Both subjects have attracted a great deal of attention from students of primitive society, and the names of Mr. Lewis H. Morgan and Mr. McLennan will at once occur to our readers as the two most widely known authorities on the subject. Antagonistic as Mr. Morgan's views are to those held by Mr. McLennan, one cannot help feeling that, though the former authority may perhaps hold his ground better, yet the latter has done much more towards bringing the subject of archaic marriage customs into the domain of popular studies. What is the marriage custom adopted by these Australian aborigines? Shortly, it

is this. Every male member of certain tribes is theoretically the husband of every female member of certain other tribes in his own generation, and relationship is consequently that of groups of individuals to other groups, not of individuals to individuals. The individuality of man is wholly ignored, and his right to exclusive marriage is unknown. He marries as a part of his tribe, and is subject to all the laws of his tribe in connection with this marriage. The marriage custom is therefore wholly communal, not personal. Startling as this evidence is, it fits in exactly with the institutions of archaic society. Communal life is the underlying principle throughout. In property we know the permanence of the communal system comes down almost to the borders of modern civilization; in customs also, evidence is not wanting that the same principle is at work. There are other interesting savage customs given in this most valuable book, one of which, that of the lamentation over the loss of a member of the tribe, is almost textually identical with the Irish lamentation for death, described by Boorde in his *Introduction to Knowledge*, reprinted by the Early English Text Society. To the anthropologist, to the student of early social customs, to the lover of sound and genuine research, we heartily recommend Messrs. Fison and Howitt's work.

*Bedford and its Neighbourhood: Notes on Objects of Interest, with Maps, Illustrations, &c.* By DUDLEY G. CARY ELWES. (Bedford: Mercury Press, 1881.) Sm. 8vo.

When the Royal Archaeological Institute arranged to visit Bedford, it struck the author of this capital little book that no good guide to the objects of antiquarian interest in that town existed. He therefore set to work to fill the gap, and the task could not well have fallen into better hands. The history of early Bedford commences with a notice in the *Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 571, where it is called "Bedicanforda;" and in the same book, A.D. 970, it is written that there was a monastery at "Bedanford." We cannot chronicle all the contents of this volume, but we may say that it contains a succinct and readable account of an interesting old town. There are plates of the "Old George" hostelry, as it appeared when originally built, and of the old Meeting House where Bunyan preached; and also a map of the county.

*Ludgate Hill: Past and Present. A Narrative concerning the People, Places, Legends, and Changes of the great London Highway.* (London: Griffith & Farran.) Sm. 8vo.

Mr. W. P. Treloar has taken as his subject one of the most famous thoroughfares in London, and in writing its history from the Roman period to the present time, when the London, Chatham and Dover Railway have been allowed to entirely destroy the view up Ludgate Hill, by the erection of their hideous bridge, he has a large field to cover. The history is so varied in incident, and is so intimately associated with the great, the famous, and the notorious of our country, that it cannot fail to interest those who care for old London. There are some views of the Hill at different periods, and of Roman remains found in the

neighbourhood. A book of this character must be largely drawn from the works of previous writers, and we should have been glad to have seen more reference to some of these.

*An Index to the History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* By the Rev. JOHN BRAND. Compiled by WILLIAM DODD. (Newcastle: Printed for the Society of Antiquaries, 1881.) 4to. Title, pp. 28.

Brand's standard *History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne* was published in 1789, and from that time to this it has remained without a satisfactory index. Mr. William Dodd, Treasurer to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, has now supplied the deficiency, and his careful alphabetical history, which has been printed for the Newcastle Society, will be welcomed by all students of topographical literature.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of several papers of interest:—

Mr. Serel's *Origin of the Name of Wellesley* (Shepton Mallet: Byrt), traces the name back as far as King Athelstan. *Transactions of the Epping Forest Naturalists' Field Club* (vol. ii. part 4), contains two valuable articles on "Stone and Ancient Bronze Implements." Rev. D. Royce contributes to the North Oxfordshire Archæological Society *Historical Notices of Cropredy*, which contains an account of the early history of the Manor. Mr. T. Rought Jones has reprinted from the *Athenæum* the letters on *Mediolanum*, which our readers will be glad to have in a collected form. Both those who have been, and those who have not been, to Oberammergau, will welcome Mrs. Drew's translation of the *Passion Play* (Burns & Oates). Mr. J. H. Cooke has reprinted his careful account of those important MSS. on the history of Gloucestershire, by John Smith, which are preserved at Berkeley Castle. Rev. B. H. Wortham has commenced to reprint the *Churchwardens' Book of Basingbourne* (Cambridge: Rivingtons)—a work which we hope will be continued and copied in other parishes. *Canonbury Tower* has always been an object of interest to Londoners, and Mr. Herring has done well in giving reproductions of views showing it in 1400, 1600, and 1800 (Wertheimer, Lea & Co.) Mr. Johns has written an opportune pamphlet on *Regimental Nicknames* (Spottiswoode), which gives the sobriquets of the regiments of the British army, lost by the introduction of Mr. Childers' re-organization scheme. *Historical Accounts of the Land's End* is the title of a Paper read recently by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma before a local society.

## Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

### METROPOLITAN.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Nov. 3.—Sir J. Maclean in the Chair.—Precentor Venables sent a Paper upon the dedications of the Churches of Lincoln-

shire, in which he showed that the religious history of the country was a blank until the mission of Paulinus. There are even fewer dedications to St. Paul in England than might be supposed, for in several of them "Paul" is really an abbreviation of Paulinus. The dedication to the obscure saint, Hygbald, was cited, the name of the saint surviving at Hibaldstow; and similarly, the cell and chapel built by Pega, sister of Guthlac, became Pegaskirk, the name remaining at Peakirk. The dedication of Croyland by Æthelbald to St. Guthlac carried the name of that saint to certain outlying churches of the abbey. The numerous instances of dedications to St. Michael in Lincolnshire were regarded as evidences of a survival of Celtic Christianity, and the prevalence of dedications to this saint, and to St. Mary in Wales, was treated of, and the localities indicated. The dedications denoting Northumbrian and Mercian influences were shown to throw much light on the history of Lindsey, the Northumbrian ecclesiastical traditions far exceeding the Mercian. The connection of Lincolnshire in the dedications of its churches with the later St. Pancras, the youthful Phrygian martyr, was contrasted with the dedications to the earlier saint of the same name in the West of England. The dedications to St. Helen occur chiefly on the eastern side of the county, nearly a third of the whole number in England being in Lincolnshire. The same county furnishes several examples of dedications to the valiant and popular St. Oswald. The name of another famous Northumbrian, St. Wilfrid of York, appears to have been preserved in Lincolnshire in later dedications without any special significance. The name of St. Cuthbert, "the typical saint of Northumbria," occurs only twice in Lincolnshire dedications, frequent though it is between the Humber and the Mersey, the Tweed and the Solway. The author further dealt with the dedications to St. Alkmund, St. Chad, St. Etheldreda, St. Edith, St. Wulfran, St. Vedast, and St. Vincent.—Mr. E. Peacock sent a Paper, "On the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Sutterton, in Lincolnshire, from 1483 to 1536," which are preserved in the Bodleian Library, and formed part of Dr. Rawlinson's bequest in 1755.—Among the objects exhibited were the matrix of the common seal of the guild of the Holy Trinity in Boston, a fine late fifteenth century work, sent by Mr. B. H. W. Way; a portrait, said to be of the Black Prince; and tracings of wall-paintings in Grendon Church, Northamptonshire, sent by Miss Petit, lately destroyed by the process of "restoration."

ASIATIC.—Nov. 7.—Sir E. Colebrooke, President, in the Chair.—Sir W. Muir read a Paper "On 'The Apology of Al-Kindi': an Essay on its Age and Authorship," in which he traced its history, and showed that a work recently published by the Turkish Aid Mission, in Arabic, is substantially the same as that described by Al-Biruni in his *Vestiges of Ancient Nations*.—Mr. N. B. E. Baillie read a Paper in reply to some exceptions taken by Lord Stanley of Alderley to a former paper by him "On the Duty the Mohammedans of British India owe to the Government of the Country."—The Director (Sir H. C. Rawlinson) exhibited photographs of a Babylonian inscription, recently procured by the Rev. Canon Tristram from the cliffs above the Nahr-el-Kelb at Beirût.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Oct. 20.—Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—The President exhibited a penny of the second coinage of Henry VII., struck at Canterbury.—A unique copper coin of Shams ud Dunya wa ud Din Mahmud Shah was exhibited by Mr. Charles J. Rodgers. This coin is dated A.H. 718, and was struck at Delhi.—Mr. Henry S. Gill exhibited a very rare penny of Alexander II., of Scotland, struck at Forres. Mr. Bieber exhibited a very rare medal of Henry VIII., with the King's bust on one side and on the other the portcullis. This medal appears to be of the time, and of German work.—Mr. Webster exhibited several very rare Anglo-Saxon and English coins, among which was a penny of Eadwig, struck at London, one of two specimens known, and another of Eadgar, struck at Newport.—A Paper was then read on "A Medal of Charles V. of Spain by Giovanni Pomedello," by Mr. T. W. Greene. This medal has the portrait of the King and the figure of Victory inscribing a shield. It does not bear the artist's name, but it has its "sigla," an apple traversed by a monogram composed of the letters ZVAN, a Venetian appreciation of the name of Giovanni. This medal raises the number of Pomedello's authenticated works to eleven. There are several others attributed to this artist, but, being unsigned, their attribution may be considered doubtful.—Mr. Toplis communicated a notice of a find, at Newark, in June last, of coins of Henry III., struck at London and Canterbury.—Mr. Warwick Wroth read a Paper on "The *Cultus* of Asklepios at Pergamon, as illustrated by the Coinage of that City from B.C. 400 to A.D. 268." It was at Pergamon that the worship of the God of Medicine, which acquired considerable importance in Hellenistic and Roman times, had its principal seat; and the coinage of that city, especially in the Imperial age, gives a large and interesting series of types relating to Asklepios and his companion divinities—Apollo, Telesphoros, and Hygieia. Mr. Wroth discussed at some length the different forms under which Asklepios is represented. In the early period he is seated on an omphalos, but in the later period he stands leaning on his serpent-staff. With the former representation Mr. Wroth identifies the famous statue of the god at Pergamon, made by the artist Phryomachos, who flourished about B.C. 240.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—Nov. 1, 1881.—Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair.—The Rev. H. G. Tomkins read a communication on the "Campaign of Rameses II., in his fifth year, against Kadesh on the Orontes." For the homes of the various tribes allied together against the King of Egypt, Mr. Tomkins expressed the opinion that it was not necessary to seek far into Asia Minor, and he mentioned their names as given on the inscriptions with some identifications as to position and race. The position of the "fortress" Kadesh was next considered. That it is represented as being on the river Orontes is evident, but the author was of opinion that the great battle-pieces of Rameses II. were intended to represent the fortified stronghold of Kadesh as planted on its moated island at the north-east end of the lake, and forming part of the great engineering works which hold up and regulate the water. These great battle-pieces were described and commented on, the direc-

tion of all the movements being arrived at by the fact that in the Ramesseum slabs a straight canal leads out of the river far above the lake (to the left), and runs on across the picture; this must run from the Orantes south of the Lake, north-eastward across the plain. It was therefore considered that this tableau must be viewed as having its top towards the north. The fortified town, marked as the "town of Kadesh," being thus distinctly depicted as being at the north-eastern end of the lake. The route by which Rameses arrived at the place, with the cities he passed, were mentioned, and finally the events of this short campaign were traced.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES.—Oct. 20.—General Meeting.—Rev. H. F. Tozer, V.P., in the Chair.—The Chairman read a Paper on "Byzantine Satire." Mr. Tozer gave an analysis and considerable extracts from one of the most remarkable specimens of this literature, the account of the sufferings of Timarion and his journey to the lower regions. This story, which was probably written early in the twelfth century A.D., has many interesting points of resemblance with Lucian's "Dialogues of the Dead," as was clearly brought out by Mr. Tozer. Reference was made also to another story very similar in character—"The sojourn of Mazaris in Hades."—Mr. C. Smith read a Paper on two Greek vases, the figures on which, in his opinion, threw light on the costume of the Chorus in the "Birds" of Aristophanes. The date of the vase in the British Museum which suggested the inquiry is probably about 450 B.C., and, as Prof. Gardner pointed out, the comic figures on these vases, evidently meant to represent men dressed as birds, at least throw light on the kind of costume that would be likely to be adopted on the Athenian stage when such a representation was to be made.

#### PROVINCIAL.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Oct. 20.—The Rev. S. S. Lewis in the Chair.—Mr. Verrall read a Paper upon the following passages: *Æsch. Ag.* 161-176, 680 foll., 992-3.—Mr. Ridgeway read a Paper on the Ionic 3rd plural terminations *-arai*, *-aro*, and *-aro* (*-oiaro*, *aiaro*). After going through all the instances of the Ionic 3rd plural middle in the Attic dramatists, he found an important difference between the usage of Attic and Homeric and Herodotean Greek. *When the Attics use the termination -aro the thematic vowel is invariably preceded by a consonant.* The usage of the Attic dramatists of *-oiaro*, *-aiaro*, is like the old Attic perfect a relic of an early stage of the language, and we may lay down as a dictum for verse-writers that *-oiaro must be used with consonantal stems only.*

CLIFTON SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—October 22.—Reports in connection with *Titus Andronicus* were presented from the following departments:—Biblical and Religious Allusions, by Miss Florence W. Herapath; Instrumental Music, by Mr. Charles H. Sanders; Plants, by Mr. Leo H. Grindon, of Manchester.—Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A., read a Note on "Aaron."—The following communications were also given:—"On the authorship of *Titus Andronicus*," by Rev. H. P. Stokes, M.A., LL.M.; "Stray Notes on *Titus*

*Andronicus*," by Dr. J. E. Shaw; and "A Vindication of *Titus Andronicus*," by Mr. L. M. Griffiths.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Oct. 18.—A number of the members visited the Cathedral for the purpose of having the more interesting portions of the edifice pointed out and explained by Mr. John Honeyman. At first the company assembled in the chapter-house, where Mr. Honeyman exhibited sections of a few mouldings from other cathedrals corresponding exactly with those in Glasgow, and so indicating the age of the latter building. The oldest portion is a small piece of the crypt at the south-west end, and where there are still remains of transitional work; and which Mr. Honeyman designated the twelfth century crypt. The main crypt was next visited, and it was shown to be thirteenth century work; then the crypt under the chapter-house, which was held to bear unmistakable evidence of having been erected in the fourteenth century; and lastly, Blackadder's crypt, erected in the fifteenth century, the characteristic differences of the various styles of architecture being shown. Mr. Honeyman also pointed out that from the design and the arrangement of the bases of the piers under the central tower the approach to the crypt as it exists at the north side at least formed part of the original design, and that while some of the features of the nave seemed more ancient than corresponding features in the choir, the character of the details appeared to indicate that all the upper portion of the nave at any rate had been erected after the choir. He thought that, upon the whole, appearances indicated that both sections of the building—nave and choir—had been designed at the same time, and that the erection of the nave had been commenced first. Almost immediately afterwards the original design of the choir had been thrown aside, and a new and much more beautiful one by a different architect substituted—the original plan being adhered to; and that then the work on the walls of the nave had been stopped, and the choir pushed on and finished. After that, work had been resumed on the nave, adhering to the original design so far as the tyranny of new fashions in mouldings and tracery would allow them. The chapter-house, also part of the original design, was not, he considered, commenced till after the nave was finished, and Blackadder's crypt was added at a still later period. On returning to the chapter-house, Mr. Honeyman drew attention to a very interesting example of what sometimes happened in mediæval work—a piece of stone left rough for carving. Round the base of the central shaft he pointed out a band of carving, representing animals of various kinds in deadly combat.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Oct. 26.—The Earl of Ravensworth, President, in the Chair.—Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe said he wished to call the attention of the Society, as a mere matter of record, to the fact that the authorities of St. John's Church, Newcastle, had seen it right and proper to close up the Norman work in that church, which was next in date to the arch closed up at the side of the postern, and which was of a date long before the Castle and St. Nicholas's Church. The work was of the time of Henry I., and he did not think it had been pulled down, but an organ chamber had been built against

the Norman work.—Mr. Thomas Hodgkin read a Paper describing a portion of the Roman wall in Germany, extending from the Danube to the Rhine, for a distance of three hundred miles. He read a description of the portion of the wall in Bavaria and Württemberg, and promised to describe, in a second Paper, the northern portion of the wall, which he personally inspected during the last summer.—Mr. Longstaffe said there was at North Gosforth a building—it was difficult to say whether it was a church or chapel—composed to some extent of Roman stones. The building had been recently visited, and he thought it would be desirable to expend a few pounds in skilful excavation at the place. In going out to North Gosforth a very interesting bridge, called Salter's Bridge, was seen; it was a Gothic bridge, and (judging by the bridges which were really built prior to 1400) had evidently been built prior to 1400. The road on each side of the bridge was called Salter's Lane, and, judging from the Ordnance Map, seemed to have led from Blyth (where there used to be salt pans) to the ancient borough of Newburn. Salter's Lanes were common in Durham, and Surtees, in mentioning one of those lanes, said he believed Salter's Roads existed all over the kingdom. Salt was such a necessity of life that these ancient roads were a necessity also; and there would not have been such a bridge built at Gosforth unless there had been a necessity for the road crossing at that place. The bridge, which was ribbed, had been of two Gothic arches; one arch remained intact, but had been widened at each side for modern purposes; and the other arch had been destroyed; but the central pier showed that there had been two arches. He moved that the Society place a sum not exceeding £10 in the hands of Mr. Holmes and Mr. Hodges to expend in excavations at the church at North Gosforth. The Rev. Dr. Bruce seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.—The President showed a large stone axe, which has recently been found upon one of his farms, near Eslington.—Mr. Hodgkin said that, although no formal answer had been received from the Newcastle Corporation with respect to the preservation of the Black Gate, he had been told that the Corporation had appointed a committee to consider the subject, and there was good hope that the Black Gate would be handed over to the Society on terms which would enable them to take it.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

REMAINS OF ANCIENT MINES IN AUSTRIA.—The attention of those interested in antiquarian research has recently been drawn by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* to the above subject, with special reference to the Mitterberg Copper Mine, and the Hallstatt Salt Mine, which seem to have again been worked of late years, and for both of which a very remote antiquity is claimed. Several writers have of late years dealt with the subjects in question, notably Dr. Much, of Vienna (who at the meeting of the German Anthropological Society at Strasburg, in 1879, exhibited mining implements found at the former locality, and

described them at length); Baron Von Sacken (whose work on the burying-ground at Hallstatt, published at Vienna in 1868, deals with the results of many years' explorations); and Dr. F. Von Hochstetter (who was entrusted by the Austrian Government with the examination of objects found at the Halstatt salt mine, and sent to Vienna for his inspection). The Mitterberg Copper Mine, after a long period of abandonment, has been again worked during the last fifty years, and in many cases the ancient subterranean passages have been found available for use. Its situation is extremely romantic, being between rocks, which rise to the height of 10,000 feet above sea-level, and forests of 6,000 feet elevation. The mine itself is situated at a height of nearly 5,000 feet. From the absence of iron utensils from amongst the various *reliquie* discovered, Dr. Much considers that a strong argument may be deduced in favour of his theory, that the mine was in full working order long before the Romans invaded that part of Europe. The system of excavation then in use seems to have consisted, in a great measure, of the use of fire, for rendering the rock so brittle that portions could be subsequently detached without much difficulty, by the employment of wedges made of wood. Various objects discovered support the conjecture. The communication between the mine and the outer world seems to have been twofold. From the windlass, which was found in a fair state of preservation in the main shaft, it is argued that troughs or buckets, were used for bringing out the ore; while the miners seem to have ascended and descended by means of steps cut in the trunks of trees, which probably formed the sides of the passage used for that purpose. The excellent state of preservation in which the objects affecting this branch of the subject have been discovered has facilitated the researches made in no small degree. This circumstance is attributed to the fact that for many centuries the excavations have been filled with water at a low temperature; and the woodwork has been thus protected from the decomposing influences of light, air, and heat. Pieces of wood seem to have been used for illuminating purposes; no traces of lamps having been found, while numbers of partly-burned fragments of wood have been met with during the explorations. The importance of the mining operations carried on may be estimated from the fact that traces of no less than 100 smelting furnaces have been discovered, some in a fair state of preservation. These are found much dispersed; and it is considered that this circumstance points to the mining having been carried on by a number of parties independent of each other, and to its having lasted during many centuries. Another cause may have had to do with their dispersion; that the forest from which the wood for the furnaces was obtained got thinned by the extent of the smelting operations; and that the transport of the ore to the vicinity of the trees whose wood was used for heating the furnaces, was easier than bringing the wood to the spot where the ore was extracted. The abundant vegetation which is now found over the whole extent in which the remains of the furnaces are visible, has had time to grow in the centuries which have elapsed since the original mining operations were carried on; and this fact may be considered as

supporting the assertions of those who claim a remote antiquity for this industrial colony. The Ceramic remains found are evidently of a period anterior to the Roman occupation (shortly before the Christian era), while the discovery of a coin of Marcus Didius Severus Julianus (A.D. 193), points to the working of the mine having been carried on during a considerable period. The secluded position of the mine, and its slender means of communication with the world at large, are considered to account for the exceptional character of some of the articles discovered, as compared with relics of the same period found elsewhere. The salt mine of Hallstatt lays claim to an antiquity at least as remote as that of the copper mine we have described; and it is estimated that it was in operation as early as five centuries before the Christian era. Its subsequent history, to which we shall again have occasion to refer, shows that it has been worked down to our own times. The mine is situated in a romantic corner of the Salkammergut, on the western shore of a mountain lake, nearly five miles in length, and is only attainable by water, or by a steep mountain path. The miners' dwellings are described as resembling swallows' nests on the side of the mountain. The objects found in the burying-ground are not only numerous, but highly instructive as to the ancient importance of this colony. In 993 graves some 6,000 objects have been found, amongst which are bronze and iron swords, lances, javelins, helmets, &c., as well as many ornamental and domestic articles, forming valuable records of the ancient prosperity of Hallstatt. These have been described at length in the work already named, by Baron Von Sacken. The relics found in connection with the mine itself are more recent discoveries, dating only from 1879; but it is quite likely that many similar relics have been found since the mines have been again worked, to which no attention has been paid, in the absence of the taste for antiquarian research which characterizes the present age. The objects found were in the Appold workings; and from various appearances, the locality in question was at one time buried in a fall of débris from some higher part of the mountain. The salt penetrating the mass of earth has preserved the articles found in a manner scarcely to be expected. They consist of remains of charcoal, torches, shovels, a wooden mattock, two leather bags, and a piece of coarse woollen material, and other objects. The excavations seem to have been carried on horizontally, or with a slight gradient for about 170 yards. The main descent seems to have commenced at the spot where the implements were discovered, and to have been carried at an angle of sixty or seventy degrees, until a depth of eighty yards was reached. These measurements are only approximate, but are supposed to be fairly reliable. The method of lighting is supposed to have been the same as was used at the copper mine we have described. The detailed researches to which we previously alluded, have led to the opinion that the miners were the inhabitants of the plateau, and that the valuable relics found at the burying-place are remains of their former prosperity, before they were called upon to pay tribute to the Roman invaders of their country. The mine seems to have been abandoned when the hordes from the North of Europe swept over the

district; but Nicholas of Rohrbach is said to have recommenced operations at this spot in the year 1280. The mining which has since been carried on has been on principles more or less different from those known to the ancients. There is, therefore, no reasonable doubt that the discoveries made are in reality of value from an antiquarian point of view.

ROMAN REMAINS AT DEUTZ, (COLOGNE).—In the execution of some railway work at the above place, some interesting *reliquia* have been discovered; and a recent article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* gives the following interesting details about them:—While preparing the foundations of a wall opposite the parish church, a bronze group was found, in a fair state of preservation. It is of small dimensions, being only five inches in height, and is supposed to have been used as an ornament in connection with some larger piece of work. The group represents the combat of Hercules with the Amazons; the artist having selected the moment when the hero has seized one of his adversaries by the hair, and is trying to snatch her girdle from her. On the same spot some pear-shaped funeral urns of grey pottery-ware, about twenty inches in height, were also discovered. Unfortunately it was found impossible to secure them in unbroken condition. These remains evidently belong to the Roman camp, to which attention has during the last two years been drawn, by the explorations carried on with the assistance of the authorities. This accidental discovery is a welcome addition to the relics hitherto found, which, it is said, have not been very numerous. The extent of the camp has, however, been ascertained, and two towers have also been traced. This summer, in clearing away the debris of a tower which had been mined, a number of interesting objects came to light, principally consisting of fragments of ornamental stone, portions of pillars, &c. The most interesting discovery was a votive stone, although it was not complete. It is about twenty-one inches high, and fourteen inches wide. The top is ornamented, and each side has a representation of a laurel-tree. On the front is the following inscription:—

I. O. M. ET  
GENIO. LOCI  
SEXTVS.  
VAL. VERVS  
S. F. COS. PRO  
SE. ET. SVIS.  
V. S. L. M.

This is read as follows:—"Jovi optimo maximo et genio loci Sextus Valerius Verus Sexti filius, consularis, pro se et suis votum soluit lubens merito." The reading of the fifth line is said to be more or less a conjecture; it being doubtful whether both father and son would have borne the name of Sextus, and the person referred to not being traceable as having filled the office of consul. Of another stone the upper left-hand corner alone is preserved; and the following fragment of an inscription is legible:—

HER . . . .  
CESA . . . .  
R . . . . .

A fragment of sandstone has the following letters:—

. . . . . I . .  
.. SEVE  
... ANO

(Possibly a portion of the name "Marcus Didius Severus Julianus.") Even in their mutilated state, these stones are considered to furnish a contribution of value towards the history of the Roman camp. Though used in the construction of the tower named, it is thought that this cannot have been their original purpose. They rather point to the facts of the camp having suffered demolition in the latter days of the Roman empire, and of the existing monuments and sanctuaries having met a like fate. This theory affords the simplest explanation of the use of the stones in building; for traces of haste in the construction have been noticed. The Romans would seem, in their wish to restore the walls without delay, to have laid the sanctuaries under contribution, in the same manner as the Athenians are said to have done upon one occasion. The hope is expressed that the interest taken in the matter by the architect in charge of the railway improvements, and by the Bergisch-Märkisch Company itself, will lead to even more interesting discoveries than those which we have described.

PALSTAVE.—The term palstave, or more properly paalstab, comes to us from the Scandinavian antiquaries. Their reason for adopting the term was that there is still in use in Iceland a kind of narrow spade, or spud, which is known by the name of paalstab, and which somewhat resembles these bronze instruments. Woodcuts of two of these Icelandic palstaves are given in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. vii. p. 74,) from drawings communicated to Mr. Yates by Councillor Thomsen, of Copenhagen. The derivation of the term, suggested in a note to the *Journal*, is that *paal* comes from the Icelandic verb *pala* or *pala*, labour, so that the word means the "labouring staff." But this appears to be erroneous. *Pul*, indeed, signifies hard, laborious work, but *peli* (at *pela*) means to dig, and *pall* (conf. Latin *pala* and French *pelle*) means a kind of spade or shovel. The word, indeed, survives in the English language as *pel*, the name of a kind of wooden shovel used by bakers for placing loaves in the oven. The meaning of the term would then appear to be rather "spade staff" than "labouring staff," unless the word labouring be used in the sense of the French *labourer*. Mr. Thoms, in a note to his *Translation of Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities of Denmark* (London: 1849, p. 25), says that "the term Paalstab was formerly applied in Scandinavia and Iceland to a weapon used for battering the shields of the enemy, as is shewn by passages in the Sagas. Although not strictly applicable to the (bronze) instruments in question, this designation is now so generally used by the antiquaries of Scandinavia and Germany, that it seems desirable, with the view of securing a fixed terminology, that it should be introduced into the archæology of England." The term had already been used in 1848 in the *Guide to Northern Archæology* (p. 59), edited by the Earl of Ellesmere, and has now, like celt, become adopted into the English language. . . . . Whatever may be the original meaning of the word palstave, it is applied by northern antiquaries to all the forms of celts with the exception of those of the socketed type. (See Nilsson, *Skandinaviska Nordens Ur-Invanare*, p. 92.) . . . . . Professor Daniel Wilson (*Preh. Ann.*, 2nd edit,

vol. i. p. 382), defines palstaves as "wedges, more or less axe-shaped, having a groove on each side terminating in a stop-ridge, and with lateral flanges destined to secure a hold on the handle." The typical example, however, which he engraves, has neither groove nor stop-ridge, but is what I should term a winged celt. In the present work I propose confining the term palstave to the two varieties of form already mentioned—viz., the winged celts which have their wings hammered over so as to form what may be termed external sockets to the blade; and those with the portion of the blade which lies between the side flanges, and above the stop, thinner than that which is below.—*Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain and Ireland*, by John Evans, p. 71.

CELTS.—Of all forms of bronze instruments, the hatchet or axe, to which the name of celt has been applied, is perhaps the most common and the best known. It is also, probably, among the earliest of the instruments fabricated from metal, though in this country it is possible that some of the cutting instruments, such as the knife-daggers, which required a less amount of metal for their formation, are of equal or greater antiquity. These tools or weapons—for, like the American tomahawk, they seem to have been in use for peaceful as well as warlike purposes—may be divided into several classes. Celts may be described as flat, flanged, or having ribs along the sides; winged, or having the side flanges extended so as almost to form a socket for the handle on either side of the blade, to which variety the name of palstave has been given; and socketed. Of most of these classes there are several varieties. The name of celt, which has been given to these instruments, is derived from the doubtful Latin *celtis*, or *celtes*, a chisel, which is in its turn said to be derived à *celando* (from carving), and to be the equivalent of *calum*. The only author in whose works the word is found is St. Jerome, and it is employed both in his Vulgate translation of the Book of Job (cap. xix. v. 24), and in a quotation from that Book in his Epistle to Pammachius. The word also occurs in an inscription recorded by Gruter and Aldus; but as this inscription is a modern forgery, it does not add to the authority of the word *celtis*.—*Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain and Ireland*, by John Evans, p. 27.



## Antiquarian News.

St. Martin's Church, Colchester, is about to be restored, from plans prepared by Mr. E. J. Dampier, architect, of that town.

A work on *Chronograms*, by Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A., containing a collection of nearly 3,000 examples from various countries, illustrated with facsimiles, is in the press, and will be issued shortly.

The life of the Hon. Henry Erskine is in course of preparation by Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson. It will take the shape of a memoir of the champion of "the independence of the Scottish Bar," with notices of his kinsfolk and of his times.

An ancient barrow, on the race-down at Blandford, has been opened, and resulted in the discovery of several skeletons. From meagre evidence bearing on the existence of the barrow, it would appear to have been the burial-place of the inhabitants of that part of Britain in the Stone Age.

By a fire which occurred at Messrs. Jefferies' book-sellers, Redcliffe-street, Bristol, a fine fifteenth-century house built by William Canynge has been reduced to a charred wreck. The timber roof of the old hall, famous for its corbels, and the well-known fireplace of the parlour, have both suffered damage scarcely repairable.

An important archaeological discovery has been made in excavating one of the kurdans, or old tombs, in the Sakubam district of Southern Russia. Several glass vessels were found, profusely ornamented with gold and precious stones; and a gold plate, six inches in diameter, with a fine bas-relief. A local archaeologist is disposed to assign the objects to the third century B.C.

It appears that the famous old house at Dolgelly, well-known as the "Old Parliament House," has been razed to the ground. The old house was, no doubt, the residence of the murdered Baron Owen. The project initiated by Mr. Holland, M.P., for its conversion into a public museum, having fallen through, owing to the want of funds, an ironmonger's shop is to be erected on the site.

In the excavations going on at the Pantheon, Rome, an earthenware vessel has been discovered, containing more than a hundred pieces of ancient provincial money of the fourteenth century, the period when the Popes were resident at Avignon. It is supposed that the vessel and its contents must have been hidden for safety by one of the ecclesiastics connected with the Basilica of Santa Maria ad Martyras.

A considerable alteration has been effected in Colchester Castle by the recent demolition of the old gabled house standing in the inner court. This house, occupied by the keeper of the castle, concealed a good part of the walls, and now that it has been taken down by order of the proprietor of the castle (Mr. Round, M.P.) this portion of the original building becomes visible for the first time.

A magnificent "find" on the banks of the Loire is reported. A fisherman, while seeking bait, found in a round hole excavated in the clay of the shore, a number of weapons and "bijoux." Some of these articles have, it is said an exceptional value, being like those discovered in Swiss lake dwellings. The "find" comprised axes, hammers, gouges, pendants, bracelets, rings, parts of necklaces and javelins, and fragments of swords and daggers.

Dr. Taylor, Curator of the Ipswich Museum, has made known a curious and interesting phenomenon in connection with the sewage excavations on the Cornhill, situated in the centre of Ipswich. At a depth of 5 ft. from the surface, there may be seen a continuous band of black earth, about a foot in thickness, which he announced to be the original virgin soil, that formed the upper surface when this part of Suffolk was first inhabited. A few interesting relics have also been discovered, chiefly Roman and Saxon.

Messrs. R. Hill & Co., of Bedford, announce that they will publish, under the direction of the Rev. Basil Reginald Airy, M.A. (who will contribute an Introductory Letter), the valuable digest and extension of the *Domesday of Bedfordshire*, prepared by his father, the Rev. W. Airy, M.A. The Introduction is particularly interesting. The work will be issued when one hundred copies have been subscribed for. The book is being prepared on extra crown folio toned paper, to match the facsimile in every way, in order that it may be bound up with it in one volume.

A notion which has long prevailed in Lincoln's Inn has been rudely dispelled in the course of the demolitions now in progress. In a secluded corner of the chambers which are being removed to enlarge the chapel, there was a tablet recording the merits of an ancient member of the inn, whose mortal remains, according to tradition, were built into the thick brick-work. So strong was the belief in this story, that before the building was pulled down a hole was driven into the wall, in order to extricate whatever remained of the venerable conveyancer. All that was found was a sooty chimney flue.

More of the national records of the country have perished by fire. The parish church of Carleton, in Cleveland, has been destroyed, and with it have gone the registers of the parish. By this misfortune, which is believed to have been the work of a miscreant who cherished some real or fancied wrong against the vicar, there has been lost for ever all traces of the baptisms, marriages, and deaths of the inhabitants of the parish for many generations, and a break has been made in the family history of the district of Cleveland which can never be restored. How long will such records be allowed to remain without proper care and supervision?

Our readers will learn with great pleasure that the Mayor of Manchester, writing to the *Manchester City News*, says that one of the two missing volumes of the Manchester Court Leet Records—the earliest, dating from 1552 to 1586—has within the last two days been restored to the Corporation. This is the volume which was for a while in the hands of the late John Harland, F.S.A., and from which he extracted the passages printed in one of the Chetham Society's books. It is to be hoped that the fortunate and speedy recovery of this precious record of the early history of Manchester is an augury for the success of the search for the other missing volume—that dating from 1687 to 1731.

The re-opening of St. Bartholomew's Church, Wigginton, after a thorough restoration, took place recently. The date of the building of the church is about 1370. In the restoration two old windows were opened out, one in the south side of the chancel, and another in the south side of the Western Chapel. The latter has been filled with stained glass. The chancel arch has been enlarged. The organ, also, has been enlarged, and removed to the chancel, an arch having been opened out into the vestry so as to form an organ chamber for it. The roofs of the chancel, nave, and vestry are all new, the timbers being too decayed to admit of restoration, and raised

to the original pitch. The roof of the Western Chapel has been restored.

The curious old civic ceremony, which takes place every year, has just been enacted again at the office of the Queen's Remembrancer. Proclamation was made according to custom in these terms:—"Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called the Moors, in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service." The City Solicitor then presented himself, and cut one fagot with a hatchet and another with a bill-hook. Proclamation was then further made:—"Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called the Forge, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, come forth and do your service." The City Solicitor, in answer to that, counted six horse-shoes and sixty-one nails, the Queen's Remembrancer saying, "Good number."

The researches of Mr. Hipkins, in the Palace at Potsdam, with the sanction of the Crown Princess of Germany, have resulted in the discovery of three early Silbermann pianos, which are identified with those on which John Sebastian Bach improvised before Frederick the Great. These are, it is believed, all copies of the action invented by the Italian maker Christofori—a circumstance which is considered to dispose of Silbermann's claims to the invention of the piano. A piano has also been discovered which is believed to be by Mozart's friend Stein, of Augsburg, besides two Schudi harpsichords—one dated 1766, and having solid silver keys. The bearing of these discoveries on the history of our musical instruments will be discussed by Mr. Hipkins in essays to be contributed by him to the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and Dr. Groves's *Dictionary of Music*.

Information is reported in the daily papers of November 11 of a startling and sensational nature, to the effect that the King of Ashantee had put to death 200 young girls. The sole purpose of this horrible massacre was to use the blood of the victims for mixing up the "swish" intended to be used in the repair of one of the King's State buildings. The report has been received from a refugee, who is stated to have been included among the victims, but who happily made good her escape in time. This inhuman custom is that treated of by Mr. Gomme, in our January issue of this year. It is recorded by Skerchly, in his *Dahomey as it is*, published in 1874, where it is said that "the king was building the palace of Coomassie, and sacrificed several slaves upon the occasion, the blood of the poor victims being mingled with the swish of the walls."

Professor Geikie described in *Nature* for the 5th of November a "find" of fossils, only to be paralleled in the American Far West, and is certainly the most remarkable ever made in Scotland. For some years past the Geological Survey has been engaged in the detailed investigation of the carboniferous rocks between the Silurian uplands and the English border. In the course of the work, one particular zone of shale, on the banks of the river Esk, has been found to possess extraordinary palæontological value. From this stratum, exposed for a few square yards by the edge of the river, a larger number of new organ-

isms has been exhumed by the Survey than has been obtained from the entire carboniferous system of Scotland for years past. As a whole, the remains are in an excellent state of preservation. Indeed, in some instances they have been so admirably wrapped up in their matrix of fine clay as to retain structures which have never before been recognized in a fossil state.

During October, the members of the Italian Academy of Sciences and Arts visited Pompeii, and new excavations were made in their presence, which yielded many interesting things. Among the best were several amphoræ, on some of the largest of which was written the exact date of the extraction of the wine contained within, and on smaller ones the names of the wine. Among these names, two were very curious—that of "Muscatel Nut" and that of "Pepper," written in the Latin language. In a room was found an erotic inscription traced with carbon, and a very rudely executed painting. There were also found a bronze basin with two handles; three bronze vases, one with a handle, and ornamented with a beautiful bas-relief inlaid with silver, representing a Bacchus pouring wine from a pitcher into the mouth of a panther lying at his feet; a mattock, and a well-preserved iron axe; an iron grating, probably belonging to a little window; and an earthen jar, containing stucco.

The municipality of the small township of Alfedena, in the Abruzzi, assisted by provincial funds, has been (says the *Building News*) excavating a piece of ground with surprising results. Ninety-one tombs have been discovered, and these contained objects of art of the highest interest. Those of bronze, of iron, and of amber are very numerous and noteworthy. Of iron there are fibulæ, lances, swords, and axes; of bronze there are also fibulæ, bracelets of several circles, of semi-cylindrical and riband form; and some are gilded. Of the same material there are, too, chains, patine, and cup, with the remains of food, and smaller chains of double links, with ornaments of gilded grape berries and of enamelled glass. In amber there are grape berries, beautifully enamelled and well preserved. The most singular and important part of the discoveries consists of a vast number of vases of creta, and of a form not contained in any museum. As yet the works are not completed, and only ten men have been employed.

The restoration of Elkstone Church, one of the most curious and valuable specimens of Norman architecture in the neighbourhood, is contemplated. It is stated that care will be taken to confine the work to actual restoration, and not to obliterate or interfere with the architectural features of the building, some of which have originated interesting controversy among archaeologists. The existence of a chamber over the chancel, originally used as a *columbarium*, or pigeon's house, is one of the most novel features; and visitors to the church who may overlook this, will scarcely fail to be struck by the singular design at the intersection of the ribs of the sanctuary vault, —four heads with hair interlaced, and having the appearance of Danish or Pagan origin. It is thought that this emblem and other portions of the church were parts of an older structure; but that much of it

is early Norman, if not pre-Norman work, cannot be questioned. It appears that this interesting memorial must be restored if its preservation is to be looked for, and we can only hope that the work will be carried on with due reverence for the ancient building.

Excavations in connection with a recent archaeological discovery at Middleham, have been carried on during last month, and have brought to light, not the discovery of a subterraneous passage, but that of a flue three feet below the surface of the earth. The flue is built of stone, and is three feet deep and two feet wide. There are also the outer walls of a house, apparently of Roman origin. The flue runs round these walls, and was evidently the heating process. A fire-place has also been found, with remains of charcoal or charred wood. The dimensions of the walls, so far as can at present be ascertained, are 15 ft. by about 12 ft. There is a portion of what is supposed to have been a floor over the flues, which gives the idea of a very beautiful piece of work, nearly white, as hard as flint, and with a polished surface. It is conjectured that this has been a bathroom. An entrance has been found at the east side, and also a large rough sandstone, measuring eight or nine feet in length, about fifteen inches thick, and eighteen inches wide. Some curious marks are cut in it, so as to show clearly the particular way the door had been hung. Part of an earthen vessel has also been found.

In the course of the partial demolition of the masonry of the parish church of Monmouth, previous to the work of restoration, a number of relics of great interest to the antiquary have been found. Amongst those are a quantity of encaustic tiles, of the best workmanship, and bearing various symbolic devices. Mr. Creed, the clerk of the works, who is superintending the restoration, has received a letter from a gentleman at Salisbury, giving a portion of a legend which has been deciphered on a tile let into one of the pillars of Malvern Priory Church. This self-same legend is also to be found on one of the tiles now in Mr. Creed's possession, whilst on others are sacred monograms, emblems of the Passion, the arms of England and France when these two countries were ruled by one sovereign, and other designs, all having a meaning of their own. More interesting still is what is known as a "cresset" stone, discovered underneath the flooring of the western part of the church. Mr. Waugh, of Church Street, has had some photographs taken of it. The stone has seven cressets or holes, but is evidently only a part of the original. Sir Henry Dryden is taking a lively interest in its origin.

• Nowhere throughout Scotland was the old Scottish festival of Halloween more heartily celebrated than at Balmoral Castle. Preparations for its due observance had been going on for days beforehand, and the whole arrangements were carried out with true Highland fervour, in presence of Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the members of the Royal Household, the whole of whom remained till the close of the sports. The proceedings began shortly after sunset, when a procession of torchbearers, numbering upwards of two hundred, paraded on the lawn in front of the Castle, and marched towards a

huge bonfire, the materials for which had been carefully built up, and formed a pile of imposing appearance. When all was ready, the combustibles were lighted by Princess Beatrice. At a given signal, a band of figures, wearing masks, and dressed in the most grotesque costumes, issued from the mews of the Castle, and was followed by a cart containing the effigy of a witch. A mock trial was held, and the witch was sentenced with the forms of ancient custom. The effigy was burned amidst the howls of the assembled spectators, from three to four hundred. A witch-hunt followed, and was the cause of much merriment.

The parish church at St. Ewe, in Western Cornwall, has recently been re-opened, after restoration. The building consists of a nave, south aisle, north transept, chancel, western tower, and spire. This latter is a feature rarely met with in Cornwall, where square embattled towers are the usual feature. The roofs are, in a great measure, new. They take the local "waggon" form. The chancel floor and the aisles are laid with encaustic tiles. The new parclose screen, the stalls, and the open benches generally, are of pitch pine. The altar plate, which is of a massive and interesting character, was the bequest of one Jacob Robins, of Tregenna, and bears the date of 1695. There are some fine old monuments in the church. The principal feature in the building, however, is the ancient rood screen. This dates from the time of Henry VIII., and is of carved oak, in a capital state of preservation. Rood screens, or even the indications of them, are very seldom met with in Cornwall, and the one at St. Ewe is by far the finest example in the country. For many years it stood in the transept. It has now been put in its original place between the nave and the chancel, upon a new base, and it has also been lengthened. The deficient parts generally have been made good, and the paint removed from its surface. This screen is groined upon its eastern and western faces, and its detail is very rich. The work of restoring it was entrusted to Mr. Harry Hems, carver, of Exeter.

The recent excavations made by order of the Athens Archaeological Society, at Tanagra, the well-known place in Boeotia, whence come the charming terracotta figures, have yielded, we hear, important results. On the northern side of the town, in front of the principal gate, fifteen tombs were discovered, which were completely untouched. They contained some sixty clay figures, most of them perfect, and measuring between ten and thirty-five centimetres in height. They represent satyrs and women, standing and sitting; and one is a group of two figures. Besides these, many vessels were found, amongst which were some twenty lekythoi (paint and oil phials) with antique painted ornaments. Unfortunately, most of these were broken. One vase, which was found in a stone case, shows an artistic inscription, which designates it as a work of Teisias. It is also stated that fourteen scraping-irons were found, and that in two of the tombs some fifty small terra-cotta ornaments were discovered, most of which were brightly coloured, and some covered with thin gold. The excavations became even more important after April 1. The published report mentions twenty vessels, some broken, ten of which are

ornamented with paintings. Two of these are said to be particularly fine. Of the numerous clay figures, only eight could be got out in a tolerably perfect condition. Of these, two are reported to be the most perfect figures ever found at Tanagra. One represents a winged youth, who is about to raise himself into the air. Before him is a maiden on her knees, her dress forming an arc above her; the youth holds her by the arms, as if he wished to take her along with him in his flight. The other masterpiece is an Aphrodite rising from the sea, diving up out of a shell, as it were.

The excavations which have been carried on for some time near Bonn, at the expense of the Provincial Museum of that town, and under the direction of Dr. E. ans'm Weerth, and which had the object of laying bare the Roman camp of Bonna, established a short time before the beginning of our era, have been crowned at last with well-merited success. Full light has now been thrown upon the position, camp form, and arrangement of this great military station. It formed a square, with sides 1,706 feet long, and rounded-off corners, and was surrounded by a wall 6 feet thick, a ditch 56 feet wide, and an outer rampart of a width of 29 feet 6 inches. A rampart, 29 feet 6 inches thick, abutted on the inner flank of the enclosure wall, along which, for the whole circumference of the camp, the *Via angularis*, 18 feet wide, could be traced. Besides this road there were three others, the *Via praetoria*, the *Via principalis*, and the *Via quintana*. Each of them terminated at either end in a corresponding gate. These gates were—the *Porta praetoria*, which lay close to the Rheindorferweg, close to the south-east corner of the Jewish Cemetery; the *Porta decumana*, found in the same line, south of the road An der Esche (north of the Rosenthal); the *Porta principalis dextra*, which was laid bare on the Viehweg, in front of the Wichelshof; the *Porta principalis sinistra*, discovered in the same road, east of the Rheindorferstrasse; and, finally, the remains of foundation, probably of a northern tower, forming the termination of the *Via quintana*, on the road leading to the Rhine, between the Viehweg and the Rosenthal. The *vivae* of the castrum are bordered by large buildings, of which several have already been disclosed, as well as a complete system of canals. The arrangements of the various parts of the camps show that it was a military station of the first rank.

A good deal of local interest has been evinced in the restoration of Chesham Bois Church, which had fallen, through age, into a very dangerous condition. The little church, nestling among the beech woods of the Chiltern Hills, was probably a chapel to the mansion which formerly stood in the adjoining meadow. The family of De Bosco, or De Bois, taking its name, it would seem, from the great wood which crowned the hill on which the church stands, is the first to which the manor can be distinctly traced. William de Bosco was lord of the parish, A.D. 1246. The church consisted of a chancel and nave, with a modern structure erected on the west end walls, apparently about the beginning of 1700, to accommodate two new bells, as well as an old pre-Reformation one, which was probably found hung in a campanile. The east side of this

structure rested entirely on a weak wooden girder, and was very dangerous. This sham tower has been taken down, as well as the walls on which it rested, the whole being found to have been built without a foundation, which accounts for the dangerous state into which that part of the church had fallen. The church has an early triplet window at the east end, and some good windows in the south wall. The upper part of a small, handsome Gothic window of three lights, concealed by plaster, was discovered when the modern dilapidated door was removed, and is now restored. A new tower is to be built at the south-west end, close to the ancient doorway, and the entrance to the church will be through its porch. Lysons, in his history of the county, says:—"In the church of Chesham Bois are some small windows in the style of the fourteenth century, filled with stained glass, consisting of tracery of foliage and coats of arms." And one of the windows in the north side of the nave is well figured in this work, portions of the glass of which are now in the east window. There is a curious carved oak pulpit, and the iron stand of the hour-glass used in Puritan times remains. In the chancel are brass effigies of Robert Cheyne, Esq., who died in 1552, and Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1516. The former is represented in complete armour. There is a rare brass also of a "Chrysom Child"—that is, a child who died while still clad in the chrysom, or baptismal robe, which is represented in the brass. The new benches are made of pitch pine. The old stained glass window at the east end has been re-leaded and replaced in its old position. The old sounding-board has been removed, and now forms an ornament at the base of the pulpit. It is intended to provide an hour-glass suitable for the old stand. The gallery-rails have been used to complete the communion-rails, and for rails to the reading desk. The ancient chair, now placed at the reading desk, was formerly in the pulpit; and other relics of bygone times are allowed to remain.



## Correspondence.

### THE EARLY COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

It is more than forty years since I "picked up" my first American cent in my native county, Northampton, and I not only have that cent now, but I have gone on "picking up" specimens from that time to this. The results are not considerable, and include several duplicates of No. 1 and of some others. I now write in the hope that one of your correspondents will refer me to some book in which I shall find an account of the Coinage of North America, and especially of that of the States. Hitherto I have seen only a rather unsatisfactory Article in the "American Cyclopædia," under the head of Coins; and I call it unsatisfactory because it describes merely a few, and of these some are not exactly in accordance with one or two specimens of them in my possession.

My oldest American coin is the "Rosa Americana"

penny of George I., dated 1723. My cent No. 1. has on the obverse the head of Washington, and the inscription "Washington and Independence, 1723." The reverse bears the words "United States," and a female seated, holding in one hand a cap of Liberty on a staff, and in the other a branch. Of this I have three, one absolutely perfect. Another very similar coin of the same date is from a different die. A fifth, of apparently the same date, also has a head of a different type, and on the reverse, "United States of America," with the words "One Cent" in a wreath. Another has a head of Washington, and no inscription on one side, and on the other also the head of Washington, and the words "One Cent," but no date. I may perhaps regard as curious, and worth a place among the rest, one inscribed "Washington, President, 1791," round a venerable head. On the reverse is a ship with a cap of Liberty at the masthead, and the words "Liverpool Halfpenny." The edge is inscribed "Payable in Anglesey, London, and Liverpool." This reverse I have found exactly as I have described it upon a Liverpool halfpenny, with a different obverse. Other Liverpool tokens have a ship; but only these, so far as I know, surmount it with the cap of Liberty.

New Jersey cents of 1786, 1787, are inscribed "Nova Cæsarea," and date, with a horse's head and a plough on one side, and "*E pluribus unum*" above a shield on the other side. The Connecticut cents of 1787 are poorly executed, with a head on the obverse, and "Auctori. Connec." There is a seated female on the reverse, the words "et" and "Lib." being separated by points. These coins bear a remarkable resemblance to some halfpennies of George II., and to a doubtful piece inscribed "George rules" on the obverse, and the words "Britannia" and "Isles" on the reverse. Of this last I have one the size of a farthing. The Vermont cent has on one side "Vermonts. Res. Publica," with a landscape over a plough, and date apparently 1785. The reverse has thirteen stars round a radiating centre, in which is an eye, "Stella quarta decima." A New Haven cent has thirteen links round a ring, inscribed "United States," and within the ring "We are one." The reverse shows the sun above a sun-dial, with "Fugio, 1787," in the margin, and "Mind your business" at the bottom. What is the next? It has the "U.S." in a wreath, and the words "Libertas et Justitia, 1785," on one side, and on the reverse thirteen stars between the rays from a central eye, all surrounded by "Nova Constellatio." On cents of 1794 I find a head of Liberty, with a cap behind, and date below. The reverse has "One cent" within a wreath, and round all "United States of America." In 1800, &c., the head of Liberty has the hair adorned behind with ribbons; the word "Liberty" is above, and the date below. In 1816 I first meet with the long series having thirteen stars round the head, and the word "Liberty" on the head-band; the reverse resembling the preceding. In 1832 I find a half-cent with obverse of the same type as a handsome fifty cent piece of 1812, but the reverse is the common one. The head of Liberty in these wears a cap, and has "Liberty" on the head-band. Let me also, in passing, refer to a beautiful silver piece for five cents, struck in 1797, having the same

type of obverse as the cents for 1800, &c., and on the reverse an eagle within a wreath, and the words "United States of America."

There are still two cents which are worthy of notice. One, which I take to be Kentucky of 1792, has fifteen stars, forming a triangle, each star bearing initials, and surrounded by the motto, *E pluribus unum*. The reverse bears a hand holding a scroll, inscribed "Our cause is just," and round all, "Unanimity is the strength of society." The other is a tradesman's token, having on one side a standing figure upholding a cap of Liberty, and above "Liberty and Commerce." On the edge, are the words, "We promise to pay the bearer one cent;" continued upon the reverse, "At the stores of Talbot, Allum and Lee, New York," round a ship. The date is on the obverse.

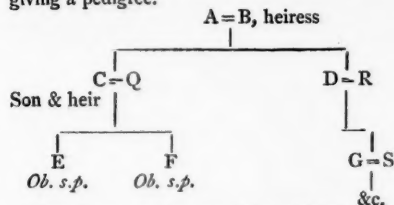
The foregoing may be instructive to some, and it will, I trust, induce some kind friend to tell me how to get information about American coinage in general, and the copper in particular.

B. H. COWPER.



#### HERALDIC.

A marries B, an heiress, and dies, leaving a son C, and a daughter D (who marries and has issue). Now, of course, if C dies *sine prole*, D, as daughter and heiress, quarters the arms of A and B. If, however, C has issue E and F, and both E and F die *s.p.*, does D quarter the arms of A and B just as though C had died *s.p.*? Again, suppose that C and D both die leaving issue, and afterwards the children of C die *sine prole*, do the children and descendants of D quarter the arms of A and B just as they would have done had their mother been the only child and heiress of A and B? I have made this last case clearer by giving a pedigree.



Does G quarter the arms of A and B?

JOHN PARKER,

Lieut. 19th Foot.

Aldershot.



#### CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

(iv. 231.)

In a late number of *THE ANTIQUARY* was a query respecting Churchwardens' accounts, as to the meaning of a "Kidcote—which required mending—a tub, and some straw."

In this parish, goats must have been kept as "church beasts," as cows and sheep are to be found in other registers. Cows and oxen appear to have been let out for agricultural labour—at 4s. per annum in Hertfordshire; at 2s. 4d. at Brightstone (Brixton, in the Isle of Wight), A.D. 1560-1599.

Sheep were farmed in the same way in both places; also at Bath, in the Parish of St. Michael-without-Northgate.

THUS.

#### A RAPIER.

(iv. 231.)

"R. B. W., Manchester," asks if any one can give the date of a rapier in his possession. It is impossible to do this without seeing it, or a drawing of it; but from what I can gather, I think it is probably an early seventeenth-century weapon.

I have in my collection of arms a two-edged blade (now set in a Highland sword-hilt), which has the same name, on either side, which "R. B. W." mentions:—

":: J. J. RUNKEL, Solingen. ::"

If "R. B. W." is a collector of swords, or interested in such matters, I should be glad to hear from him.

W. B. REDFARN.

Inveruglas House, Cambridge.



#### BOOKS ADVERTISED IN 17TH CENTURY.

A curious bookseller's advertisement-sheet, a copy of which is now preserved among our National State Papers, may prove interesting to your readers. This stray leaf of paper notices four "newly published pleasant and necessary books, sold by Nath. Crouch at the Bell, in the Poultry, near Cheapside, 1686." The following are selections from the contents of the volumes in question:—

I. A view of the English acquisitions in Guinea and the East Indies, with an account of strange customs, beasts, serpents, monsters, and other observables in those countries. And, among others, "The Life and Death of Mahomet the Grand Impostor." "Two Letters," one written by the great Mogol, and the other by the King of Sumatra, in the East Indies, to our King James the First, of an unusual and extravagant stile. A description of the Bay of Souldania, where the English usually refresh in their voyages to the Indies.—R. B. Price, one shilling.

II. The Second Edition of "Two Journeys to Jerusalem, enlarged, containing:—The wonderful manner of hatching many thousand chickens at once in ovens. The travels of fourteen Englishmen, in 1669, from Scanderoon to Tripoly, &c. A relation of the great Council of the Jews assembled in the Plains of Ajayday, in Hungary, 1680, to examine the Scriptures concerning Christ, by S. B., an Englishman there present; with the notorious delusion of the Jews by a counterfeit Messiah, or false Christ, at Smyrna, in 1666, and the event thereof, &c. Price, one shilling.

III. "Delights for the Ingenious," in above fifty select and choice emblems, divine and moral, ancient and modern, curiously engraven on copper plates; with fifty delightful poems and lots, for the more lively illustration of each emblem, whereby instruction and good counsel may be promoted and furthered by an honest and pleasant recreation. To which is prefixed an incomparable poem, intituled "Majesty in

Misery; or an Imploration to the King of Kings, written by his late Majesty King *Charles* the First, with his own hand, during his captivity in *Carisbrook* Castle, in the Isle of Wight, 1648, with a curious emblem." Collected by R. B. Price, half-a-crown.  
S. D. W.



#### RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION.

(iv. 89, 226.)

Mr. Connell's account of the modern form of pre-emption in India is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the Hindu village community; but I fear I must demur to his doctrine of the rise of pre-emption from the theoretical descent from a common ancestor. In modern villages, which have been founded by persons who had the developed village community before them as a model, pre-emption and common ancestry may very probably have been connected as effect and cause; but I think it was otherwise in the primitive communities. In Germany, pre-emption existed not merely with regard to the sale of land, but of cattle, fruit, grain, and all village produce (Von Maurer, *Dorferfassung*, i. 316).

We can hardly sever this form of the right from the Hindu, especially as the Germans have generally preserved the archaic form of the community. But if so, it leads us away from the idea of common ancestry to that of common welfare, as we find it exemplified among the Greenlanders, where the boat, the tent, and the winter provisions are the common property of the family, and the flesh and skin of whales and large fishes are common property of the entire hamlet (Rink, *Tales and Trad. of the Eskimo*, 30). Here the communal control is exercised, not from any feeling of common descent, but from the dependence of each one upon his fellows, and the consequent necessity that each should contribute to the common stock. But this control is by no means confined to agricultural tribes. It is a very common feature of pastoral and nomad life where the general sharing, either voluntarily or by compulsion, of the spoils of the chase, or of members of the herd, is almost universal (e.g., the Chipewyan and Hare Indians in Bancroft's *Native Races of the Pacific States*, i. 118, 121). This is a very bare outline, but it will serve to show how pre-emption gradually merges into the general principle of reciprocal interest among the members of a group. Instead, therefore, of tracing pre-emption to theoretical ancestry, I should rather trace both to the effects of progress from nomad to pastoral life (see my *Early Hebrew Life*, 11, 13). With respect to ancestry, indeed, I confess that I doubt very much whether ancestry, in our sense of the word, was really developed when the primitive village communities were formed. I do not mean to deny that the primitive villagers were related to each other, but I doubt exceedingly whether those relationships were so systematized and defined as to form an efficient bond of union. Far greater effect must, I think, be attributed to each generation's instinctive perception of the fact, that unless they stuck together, they could not exist or defend themselves.

JOHN FENTON.

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#### SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

(iv. 231.)

Replying to Mr. E. S. Dodgson's query as to the meaning of the incised floriated crosses, &c., inserted at intervals in the wall of Salisbury Cathedral, there are similar tokens—crucifixes, if I remember right—placed in like manner at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, and, no doubt, existed at one time on all pre-Reformation churches, as the following from Durandus would show (cap. vi. p. 115; ed. 1843):—"Fourthly, we have to speak of the manner in which a church is consecrated. All being excluded from the church, a single deacon remaining shut up within, the bishop, with his clergy before the doors of the church, proceedeth to bless water mixed with salt. In the meanwhile within the building twelve lamps be burning before the twelve crosses, which be depicted on the walls of the church. Next, the bishop, the clergy, and people following him and performing the circuit of the church, sprinkling from a rod of hyssop the external walls with Holy water, and as he arriveth each time at the door of the church, he striketh the threshold with his pastoral staff, saying, 'Lift up your heads, O ye gates, &c.'" To note or commemorate each sprinkling on the external walls—for of course the bishop did not brush the walls along with his "rod of hyssop,"—a stone had evidently been inserted at the time of building, on which the "rod" was to be struck, and so became carved afterwards as a floriated cross, or a crucifix. The floriated cross was an emblem of the Trinity. The circuit of the church made three times was another emblem. The bishop represented Christ, the "rod" His power. Smiting the door three times is the invocation of the Trinity, without which there can be no sacraments in the church. Some thirty pages of Durandus are occupied with this symbolism, endless, of course, to extract.

Halstock, Dorset.

R. F. MEREDITH.

#### LAYER'S CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Could any one inform me whether a *History of Cambridgeshire*, commenced in the early part of the seventeenth century by a Mr. Layer, has ever been published?

In Fairlie's *Illustrations of Cheverley Church*, Cambridgeshire, I find that "the MS., or a part of it, was discovered by Mr. Cole in a butcher's shop as waste paper, and by him added to his collection now in the British Museum. It is full of accounts of village churches and other edifices, giving the most minute details of many monuments of our forefathers." The manuscript would seem to be of considerable interest. I should be glad to know whether any portions of it have been printed, and if so, in what works did they appear.

CHARLES L. BELL.

Chesterton Road, Cambridge.

#### SLOPING OF CHURCH NAVES.

(iii. 189, 239, 287; iv. 135, 228.)

To the list of sloping floors in church naves may be added instances at Cliffe-at-Hoo, in Kent, and at St.

David's Cathedral. The floor of the nave of the former church has a considerable slope from south to north, which has become more evident than ever now that open benches have taken the place of the old high pews.

At St. David's the slope is from the west door to the choir screen. In both cases the declivity is the result of the natural fall in the ground. But what in one case is a disfigurement, in the other adds dignity to the building.

I. GREY LLOYD, M.A., F.S.A.

Hersham Vicarage, Walton-on-Thames.



#### TRADITIONS CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.

(iii. 8, 188; iv. 33, 85, 133.)

I have recently met with so remarkable a variant of the widespread legend, analysed by Mr. Gomme, that I think it deserves to be recorded. In the parish of Tolleshunt Knights, on the edge of the Essex marshes, there is still shown in the middle of a field an enclosed uncultivated space. (Cf. *The Church Field*, vol. iii. p. 9.) On the slope of a hill at some little distance there stands an ancient manor-house, commonly known as Barn Hall. The legend relates that it was originally attempted to erect this hall on the above-enclosed spot, but that the devil came by night and destroyed the work of the day. "A knight, attended by two dogs," was set to watch for the intruder; a tussle ensued, and the Prince of Darkness snatching up a beam from the building, hurled it to the site of the present hall, exclaiming as he did so—

"Wheresoe'er this beam shall fall  
There shall stand Barn Hall."

The original beam was believed to remain in a cellar of the present house, and no one, it was said, could cut it without wounding themselves. But the point of the tale is yet to be told. The devil, enraged at the knight's interference, vowed that he would have him at his death, whether he were buried in the church or out of it. Now this doom was ingeniously averted by burying him in the wall, half in, and half out of the church. In the unique form of this version we find a striking confirmation of the solution suggested by Mr. Gomme,\* and the more so, as that solution is evidently unsuspected in the tale. I should add that the legend was related to me by a person well acquainted with the locality. The part originally played by the two dogs would seem to have been lost, but they may represent the animal element.

Might we not go a step further than Mr. Gomme has done, and connect the prototype of this legend with the story of the slaying of Remus to forward the building of the walls of Rome, and, if so, with the cycle to which that tale belongs? (Cf. Lenormant, *On the First Murder and the Building of the First City*.)

J. H. ROUND.

\* Cf. *The Walls of Iona*, vol. iii. p. 11.



#### FRENCH NOBLESSE.

Anybody who looks at a list of the names of the upper and richer ranks of the French *bourgeoisie*—such for instance as a Division list in the Assembly—will be sure to see several persons with double names, and territorial appendages, the latter introduced by a "de," though their bearers do not own a manor, or even an acre. That such should be the case in our day need not cause surprise; but it is not a little singular that the same process was going on in France even previous to the First Revolution. Witness the following extract from Montaigne, two centuries ago:—

"A bad custom, and one which involves bad consequences, prevails with us in France, that of calling persons by the name of their manor, or seigneurie, and its tendency is to confound pedigrees utterly. A younger brother of a good family, who has had bequeathed to him a manor by the name of which he has been known and respected, cannot well abandon the use of that name; ten years or so after his death it passes to a stranger, who does just the same thing; think, therefore, how we are to distinguish these individuals. So great a liberty is taken in these changes that I have scarcely seen any one in my time raised to an extraordinary eminence, but he has quickly had some genealogical title or other added to him, new and unknown to his father, and has been as it were engrafted into some illustrious stem. It happens by good luck that the most obscure families adopt such changes the most readily."

The same thing happens very often in Scotland. Till within the last few years there was, and there is still, a "Dundas of Dundas," but Dundas Castle has been bought by a stranger, so now there is also a "Russell of Dundas." The late Mr. Stewart "of Belladrum" was called after his territorial estatetill his death; but for the last fifteen or twenty years there has been also a "Merry of Belladrum."

A GENEALOGIST.



#### PATENS AND CHALICES IN COFFINS.

(iii. 47.)

I was present at the disinterment of a priest (*circa* 1300), owing to restoration in the church of Snailwell, Cambs., in 1878. The coffin was built into the wall. Remains of chalice and paten found. I shall be glad to give account from my notes.

KENELM H. SMITH, Clerk.

Ely, Cambs.



#### CRUCIFIX ON TOMBSTONE.

In the churchyard at Saham Tony, in Norfolk, at the end of a tomb of about one hundred years ago, there is a carven crucifix (basso-relievo) in white marble. The inscription implies that the person buried beneath was imbued with the doctrines of Wesley. Is not such a carving rare at that date in an Anglican cemetery?

E. S. DODGSON.

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